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POLISH GOVERNMENT REPLIES TO UN ON DISARMAMENT RESOLUTION

AU222143 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 21 Aug 79 pp 1, 2 AU

["Poland Actively Supports Recommendations and Decisions of the 10th Special Session of the UN General Assembly on Disarmament--the Reply of the Government of the Polish People's Republic To the UN Secretary General's Note"--TRYBUNA LUDU headline]

[Text] With reference to the UN General Assembly resolution 33/71 F and in reply to the UN secretary general's note, the Government of the Polish People's Republic wishes to state the following:

The question of the most complete implementation of the recommendations and decisions of the 10th special session of the UN General Assembly devoted to disarmament is subject to Poland's unceasing efforts in the international arena and consistent activities at home.

The Polish Government's main attention is focused on problems of key importance for preventing the danger of war, especially for the breaking out of nuclear war, for eliminating sources of tensions and interstate conflicts, for decreasing the likelihood of military confrontation, for strengthening mutual trust and for creating conditions for a breakthrough in efforts to halt the arms race and begin genuine disarmament. The position of the Government of the Polish People's Republic on solving individual problems and disarmament and international security was extensively defined in replies to the UN secretary general's questionnaires and during the work of disarmament bodies, discussions and negotiations.

In all its efforts in favor of disarmament Poland is guided by the letter and spirit of the Final Document adopted by the 10th special session. Poland strictly observes the stipulated principles of disarmament negotiations as an important condition for more rapidly achieving real progress in that regard. The Government of the Polish People's Republic takes the view that strict observance of the principle of undiminished security of all states, absence of efforts to obtain one-sided military advantages and abstinence from activities that might harm disarmament measures are of crucial importance in that regard.

The initiatives sponsored by Poland together with the other socialist states are consistent with the priorities adopted by the 10th special session and place special accent on the question of nuclear disarmament and elimination of other mass annihilation weapons.

Poland welcomed with great satisfaction the Soviet-American accord on limiting strategic offensive armament. At the same time, it stressed the conviction that, by reducing the threat of a world military conflict, that accord will be an important element in strengthening peace and international security and will create genuine possibilities for efforts to halt the arms race and to promote true disarmament.

Poland is particularly interested in implementing various measures to curtail and halt the arms race and for disarmament in Europe.

For that purpose it presented, at one time, plans for limiting nuclear armaments in central Europe and other proposals aimed at creating conditions for lasting security in that region, which is so important for the peace of the entire world.

The acceptance of such proposals would undoubtedly have prevented the subsequent development that has brought about a situation in which the two military groupings in Europe have accumulated, on either side of the line dividing them, enormous military potentials, unprecedented in the history of mankind, including mass annihilation weapons, that have increased the risk of conflict in the region, with all the consequences of escalation.

In such a situation it is particularly urgent to reinforce political detente, which has already been achieved through efforts of many states, including the Polish People's Republic, and through the CSCE, with effective measures leading to increased trust, to curtailed military activity and to a lower threshold of military confrontation in Europe.

Seeking to achieve that aim, Poland actively participates in the Vienna talks on reductions in armed forces and armament in central Europe. In its drive to create conditions for working out an accord in that regard, it has presented a number of proposals together with the other socialist states participating in those talks. Among those proposals the ones that were submitted on 8 June 1978 and 28 June 1979 are of particular significance. They seek to create foundations for achieving an accord--without in any way curtailing the security of any side--and respond to the postulates of partners regarding the method of reductions and the nature of reduction obligations.

The Government of the Polish People's Republic believes that the Soviet-American talks and the SALT II accord signed between the Soviet Union and the United States should help achieve agreement on reductions in armed forces and armaments in central Europe.

VISITING IRAQI DELEGATION TALKS WITH MINISTERS

Meeting With Foreign Minister

AU221048 Tirana ATA in English 0915 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Tirana, August 22 (ATA)--Yesterday afternoon the minister of foreign affairs of the P.S.R. of Albania, Nesti Nase, received the delegation of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of the Republic of Iraq headed by the Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan.

During this meeting talks were held on the further extention of relations between the P.S.R. of Albania and the Republic of Iraq and opinions were exchanged on various international political problems. The talks were held in a friendly spirit.

Trade Talks

AU222045 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Nedin Hoxha, minister of foreign trade of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, received today the Iraqi foreign ministry delegation led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan. The possibility of further extending trade exchanges between the two countries was discussed during the meeting.

The Iraqi Foreign Ministry delegation, led by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Hamid 'Alwan, visited the National Liberation War Museum and the "Enver Hoxha" automobile and tractor combine in Tirana. The delegation also went to Durres District, where it visited the "8 November" state agricultural enterprise in Sukth and [words indistinct]. During their visit the Iraqi guests were accompanied by Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile and others.

Nesti Nase, minister of foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a dinner tonight in honor of the Iraqi Foreign Ministry delegation led by Minister of State for Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile, Deputy Minister of Agriculture Kristaq Kule, Deputy Minister of Foreign Trade Myrteza Sinoimeri, Javer Malo, chairman of the Albanian Committee for Cultural and Friendly Relations with Foreign Countries, and others.

BRIEFS

ROMANIAN AMBASSADOR RECEPTION--On the occasion of the Romanian national holiday, the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation from the fascist yoke, Aldea Militaru, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Socialist Republic of Romania to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, hosted a reception at the Dajti Hotel this evening. The reception was attended by Minister of Foreign Trade Nedin Hoxha, Minister of Communications Luan Babameto, Deputy Foreign Minister Reiz Malile and other guests, including heads and members of diplomatic missions accredited to the People's Socialist Republic of Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU]

GREEK AMBASSADOR ARRIVAL--Konstantin Politis, the new ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the Republic of Greece, arrived today in Albania. [Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 2000 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU]

ANDREW YOUNG RESIGNATION, PAST RECORD REVIEWED

AU221110 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 20 Aug 79 p 6 AU

[Georgi Kaloyanov article: "Silhouettes"]

[Text] Andrew Young, who was the U.S. permanent representative to the United Nations, submitted his resignation and President Carter accepted it immediately. This actually was a dismissal, but it does not mean that Young has left the political arena. Andrew Young is a political figure whose presence will be felt in the future.

The immediate cause of Young's resignation was his meeting with Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi, the PLO's permanent observer in the United Nations. As is known, the United States and, of course, Israel do not recognize the PLO and reject any contact with it.

The entire affair is no accident. It reflects the hypocrisy of the U.S. Middle East policy. On the one hand the United States wants to appear an impartial mediator in the Israeli-Arab conflict, while on the other it has special relations with the state of Israel. Therefore it often resorts to roundabout moves. Nothing actually changes. The Zionist lobby, in other words the Israeli agents in the United States, is very strong and compels the U.S. administration to refrain from any more flexible Middle East policy which would be unacceptable to Israel or the U.S. Zionists.

All this because of the Palestinian issue. This issue, in other words the Palestinian people's right to their own state and homeland usurped by the Israeli colonizers, is the key issue of the Middle East conflict, without a solution to which there can be no peace in the Middle East. The only legal representative of the Palestinian people is the PLO, which is internationally recognized, has the status of observer at the United Nations and is the only partner for negotiations on the matter. Israel, however, does not recognize the PLO, wilfully declaring it "an organization of terrorists," and rejects any contacts with it. Israel opposes the idea of a Palestinian state, and subsequently--the PLO. The United States supports Israel's attitude, but because of the dead-end in the separate Israeli-Egyptian negotiations on so called "administrative autonomy" for the Palestinian lands of the West Bank and the Gaza Strip, they are compelled to look for a solution.

At their meeting Young and Zuhdi Labib at-Tarazi did not discuss the basic issue--the Palestinian people's national rights--but the procedure for the forthcoming UN Security Council meeting on the Palestinian issue, so actually nothing special happened. However, the Israeli Government and the Zionist lobby consider any contact with the PLO a "sin" for which there is no forgiveness. Every administration member who demonstrates the slightest inclination towards any form of recognition of the PLO is immediately removed. Andrew Young became a victim of Zionist blackmail.

The "Palestinian affair" is not the only reason for removing Young. Several of his acts have been condemned as heresy. Such were his statements on Cuba's positive role in the African Continent, his criticism of the racist regimes of South Africa and Rhodesia, and so forth. A great scandal erupted last year when, in an interview for the French newspaper LE MATIN, Andrew Young declared that "there are hundreds and perhaps even thousands of political prisoners in U.S. jails." All this was forgiven, but the present case was obviously the last straw.

Forty-six-year-old Andrew Young is a well-known black political figure. He was one of Martin Luther King's collaborators. His influence among the U.S. black population is great.

He was instrumental in getting the black vote for Carter in the 1976 presidential elections. There is no doubt that the present affair will influence the black vote in the 1980 presidential elections.

NACHO PAPAZOV SPEAKS AT UNCSTD SESSION IN VIENNA

AU222037 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1900 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] The work of the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development continues in Vienna. At this afternoon's session, the floor was given to Nacho Papazov, leader of the Bulgarian delegation and chairman of the State Committee for Science and Technical Progress. The holding of the present session is an indication of the substantial positive changes that have occurred in the world and also of the need for jointly resolving the urgent problems of society under conditions of lasting peace and fruitful cooperation, he said. Following that, he emphasized that the main functions for an effective utilization of science and technology in the interest of progress are to contribute to strengthening peace and security in the world and to halting the arms race. By reducing armaments, funds and cadres will be relieved that will be [words indistinct] in resolving the urgent problems of mankind, while the scientific workers involved in elaborating means for mass annihilation will orient their talent and intelligence toward creating assets for mankind. Nacho Papazov also spoke about Bulgaria's experiment along the path toward deep socioeconomic reforms within the past 35 years. That experience convinces us that the system of planning is a basic prerequisite for a complete and effective utilization of science and technology for speeding up socioeconomic development, he continued. The People's Republic of Bulgaria attaches special attention to expanding the cooperation with developing countries in science, technology and education, the leader of the Bulgarian delegation further said. He assured the delegates to the conference that the People's Republic of Bulgaria will contribute to the more intensive and effective utilization of science and technology in world development and to expanding international cooperation in the interest of all peoples in the name of lasting peace and security in the world.

BRITISH TRADE UNION DELEGATION PAYS VISIT

AU222028 Sofia BTA in English 1830 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Sofia, August 22 (BTA)--A delegation of the National Union of Mine Workers of Britain, led by its deputy-chairman Michael McGahey, is on a visit to Bulgaria at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Trade Union of Miners, Metallurgists, Power Engineers and Geologists.

Today the delegation was received by the chairman of the Central Council of the Bulgarian Trade Unions Misho Mishev, secretary of the CC of the BCP.

At the meeting which proceeded in a friendly atmosphere, views were exchanged on the work of the trade unions for protecting the vital interests of the working class and its unity, on the development of cooperation between the Bulgarian and British trade unions in the interest of peace and social progress.

STANISHEV RECEIVES SWISS TU CHAIRMAN MULLER

AU222027 Sofia BTA in English 1836 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Varna, August 22 (BTA)--Today BCP CC Secretary Dimitur Stanishev received the delegation of the Swiss Federation of Trade Unions, led by federation Chairman Richard Muller.

Mr Dimitur Stanishev made the guests familiar with the achievements of Bulgaria in building up a developed socialist of the BCP and the P.R. of Bulgaria. [as received]

The meeting proceed in a friendly atmosphere.

CELEBRATION MARKS ROMANIAN NATIONAL HOLIDAY

AU222000 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Summary] "A festive celebration marking the national holiday of Romania was held in Sofia tonight. Comrades Ognyan Doynov, Andrey Lukanov, Georgi Yordanov and Krustyu Trichkov attended the celebration."

Andrey Lukanov, BCP Central Committee Politburo candidate member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, read a report." Socialist solidarity and fraternal cooperation, developing on the favorable base of the centuries-old Bulgarian-Romanian friendship, are the determining factors of our mutual relations today. The treaty of friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance, signed in January 1948 in Bucharest and renewed in November 1970 in Sofia, based on the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism, has for 3 decades been a guiding principle in the development of the relations between the People's Republic of Bulgaria and the Socialist Republic of Romania." In his report Andrey Lukanov, chairman of the Bulgarian side of the Bulgarian-Romanian Joint Commission for Scientific-Technical Cooperation, also spoke about the comprehensive cooperation between the two countries in all spheres of life and about the economic relations which have marked a new stage of development within the last few years.

"The traditional talks between the first party and state leaders of the two countries have played a particular role in deepening Bulgarian-Romanian relations, Lukanov added."

Romanian Ambassador to Bulgaria Petre Duminica expressed gratitude for the organized celebration.

BRIEFS

ISTANBUL MAYOR'S ARRIVAL--At the invitation of the Fatherland Front National Council, the Mayor of Istanbul (?Ayketin Kotil), has arrived in Bulgaria. He was received by Pencho Kubadinski, chairman of the Fatherland Front National Council. [Text] [Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU]

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON HUNGARY'S HUSZAR VISIT

Talks With Strougal

LD221400 Prague Domestic Service in Czech and Slovak 1200 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Federal Premier Lubomir Strougal received Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and minister-chairman of the state planning authority, who is visiting this country, in the Hrzan Palace, Prague, today. The two men discussed the all-round expansion of links between Czechoslovakia and Hungary, which is being favorably reflected in politics, economics and culture. They briefed each other on the principal assignments which the two countries are currently engaged in.

In this context Comrades Strougal and Huszar also referred to their experience and plans relating to the preparations for the national economic 5-year plans for 1981-85 and long-term possibilities for further deepening two-way cooperation.

Hula Meeting, Departure

LD222206 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Talks between Comrades Istvan Huszar and Vaclav Hula, deputy premier and chairman of the State Planning Commission, ended in Prague today. The two representatives reviewed fundamental questions pertaining to bilateral economic relations between Czechoslovakia and Hungary. They appraised the state of work so far on preparing the coordination of economic plans between the two countries for 1981-85 and agreed on further steps in negotiations on the coordination of the plan. Under the decisions adopted both sides will explore possibilities in selected branches in Czechoslovakia and Hungary.

Istvan Huszar, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic and chairman of the State Planning Commission, today left Prague for Hungary.

HAVLIN RECEIVES POLISH CULTURE MINISTER NAJDOWSKI

LD222156 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Josef Havlin, secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, today received Zygmunt Najdowski, Polish minister of culture and art, who is on an official visit in our country. In a friendly discussion, he briefed his guest about the results of our culture and art after the party's 15th congress.

The meeting was attended by Miroslav Mueller, director of a department of the CPCZ Central Committee, and Josef Svagera, Czech deputy minister of culture.

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD222316 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Josef Mudroch, deputy chairman of the Czechoslovak Peace Council, left for Kabul today to attend the International Conference of Solidarity with Afghanistan. The conference is being organized by the World Peace Council.

HUSAK SENDS GREETING TO VIETNAMESE PRESIDENT

LD192316 Prague Domestice Television Service in Czech and Slovak 1700 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gustav Husak, general secreatry of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the republic, has sent Ton Duc Thang, president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, a telegram of congratulations on the occasion of his 91st birthday.

COMMUNIQUE ISSUED AFTER TU TALKS IN FINLAND

LD202302 Prague CTK in English 1825 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Helsinki--Czechoslovak trade unions and the Central Organization of Finnish Trade Unions (SAK) will continue to expand their cooperation at all levels of trade union work, according to a communique issued here today at the close of a five-day visit of an official Czechoslovak trade union delegation.

The delegation was headed by Karel Hoffmann, chairman of the Central Council of Trade Unions.

Officials of the two organizations reviewed their cooperation, and stressed that the principles of the Final Act of the Helsinki conference constitute the foundations for peaceful cooperation and security of European peoples. They also underlined the importance of the Soviet-American SALT II treaty, and described the struggle for peace and general disarmament as an urgent task of the international trade union movement.

The two delegations emphasized the need to put an end to all forms of racial discrimination and apartheid in Africa, and expressed full solidarity with the national liberation movements of the peoples of Zimbabwe and Namibia, and with the just struggle of the Arab people of Palestine for their inalienable national rights.

They condemned the Chinese aggression against Vietnam and the continuing provocations of the Chinese leadership against the Vietnamese people.

Representatives of the two trade unions also voiced their support for the struggle of the working people of Latin America against imperialism, neocolonialism and dictatorship, for political and economic independence, democracy and social progress. They hailed the victory of the Nicaraguan people as another major success of the revolutionary forces on the American Continent, the communique said.

PRAGUE RADIO EXAMINES RAMIFICATIONS OF YOUNG RESIGNATION

LD221845 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1630 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The so-called case of the former U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, Young, it appears, is not over yet. Here is a telex dispatch from our New York correspondent, Michal Stas:

It is well known that the only black U.S. representative in a high government position, Andrew Young, last week resigned from his post as U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. President Carter immediately accepted his resignation and it seemed that this would solve the whole business because Israel and its U.S. lobby had received their victim. Everything was to continue as usual. But not even the well-trodden paths of U.S. policy were able to keep pace with the events brought about by Young's departure from his high position.

His meeting with the PLO observer in the UN At-Tarazi at the end of July was in no way a secret private meeting as the U.S. State Department, to whom Young was subordinated in his office, was trying to make out.

The competent quarters had been informed about the meeting even before 1 August and a report of this also reached Young's desk. These are facts, and that is why Ambassador Young categorically refuted the accusation that he had been lying or that he had concealed anything about his talk with the Palestinian UN observer. I did not want to talk about this, Young said on television on Monday night, but when they started to spread slanders about me at the State Department that I had been forced to resign because I was a liar--that was a bit too much.

Regardless of the essence of U.S. policy and its attitude to the PLO--and Young described it as absurd--he had not only the right but also the duty to meet At-Tarazi if for no other reason then because the U.S. ambassador is at the moment also the chairman of the Security Council which was to discuss the very question of the Palestinians this August.

In his television appearance Andrew Young could not help uttering some critical remarks about the policy of the U.S. administration in its relationship with that country [as heard]. We passed over in silence Israel's expansionism, Young said in connection with Lebanon, and that is why the United States ought to reappraise its position on Israel. But any change is extremely difficult because the Israeli Government is stubborn and intransigent. The Americans were able to find this out for themselves also during the visit by the special U.S. envoy Strauss to Israel, the only outcome of which was that Strauss was able to say his prayers at the Wailing Wall in Jerusalem.

President Carter, who would do well to explain why he decided so promptly to accept Young's resignation, is meanwhile happily floating down the Mississippi River, and his greatest problem is to secure his reelection in the next presidential elections. For the moment no one knows whether Americans will be more impressed by his handshakes with everyone within reach or with the results of his actual policy. But the U.S. Negroes who supported Carter in the presidential elections precisely because his team included Andrew Young couldn't care less whether Carter has kissed a dozen or more little children somewhere in Wisconsin or in some other city.

Carter's parting company with Young which further exacerbated the crisis of confidence in the President and his administration concurrently gives rise to a wave of support by the Negroes and black organizations for the Palestinians which was confirmed by the black leader Jesse Jackson.

It is being pointed out in the United States that the U.S. ambassador in Austria, Milton Wolf, recently also met with the Palestinian representative in Vienna, and this even three times in all. Yet it did not cost him his job. The reason will most likely be that the U.S. ambassador in Austria has not got a black skin and belongs to a different lobby than Andrew Young. This is a view expressed not only by Negroes.

SLOVAK DAILY VIEWS CURRENT DEVELOPMENTS IN IRAN

AU221140 Bratislava ROLNICKE NOVINY in Slovak 21 Aug 79 p 7 AU

[T. Ljubimovova article: "Key Problems; Complications of the Prerevolutionary [as published] Development in Iran"]

[Text] Six months after the fall of the monarchist regime of Shah Muhammad Reza Pahlavi, Iran--today an Islamic republic--is still considerably hot soil. [paragraph continues]

The last few days' conflicts between the individual political, religious and national groups indicate that the path to the goals formulated by the Iranian revolution is far from being simple; on the contrary, it is full of pitfalls and--in many respects--also of unforeseeable reversals.

Naturally, there is no doubt about into whose hands the aggravation of the political situation in the country plays. It suffices to mention that the fiercest attacks are being launched against those forces that--at the time of the former monarchist regime--were on the list of persecuted persons: members of the Peoples' Party of Iran (Tudeh), progressive student and women's organizations and other organizations. The tension between religious and ethnic groups--a legacy of the shah's era the new Iranian regime inherited--is being aggravated at the same time.

Today a number of questions are being raised in connection with the discussions about the new Iranian constitution that is being drawn up by a 73-member so-called expert board, elected in the referendum at the beginning of this month. It ensues from the draft constitution published by Iranian dailies that it contains a number of positive elements as regards the consolidation of the line of the Iranian revolution. This applies, above all, to the idea of a people's government and to the equality of all citizens regardless of race, religion or nationality. The measures in the social sphere, too, are progressive: The constitution is explicit as regards the prohibition of exploitation of man by man, people's ownership of natural resources and so forth. It is true, however, that virtually all the articles of the constitution are strongly marked by the Koran and that some of its parts--particularly as regards the partial restoration of the clergy's influence on the judiciary or tne position of women in Iranian society (in harmony with the text of the Koran)--present a number of controversial questions. The relationship of the non-Shi'ite religious groups to the fundamental state document also remains problematic because it explicitly stresses the leading role of the Shi'ite religious branch in the country's life. Those strata of the intelligentsia and the petty bourgeoisie that were part of the anti-shah opposition are also asking what their future position--ensuing from the constitution--will be.

The postrevolutionary [as published] Iran is thus characterized these days by a crystallization of political forces. However, this process is taking place under extraordinarily difficult conditions, since Iran continues to be the target of backstage maneuvers by imperialist forces. In view of the complicated situation in the country, these forces are staking on a rift between the individual political, religious and ethnic groups whose united course of action brought about the fall of the shah's regime. It is hardly accidental that the unrest in Iran is most intensive in the border provinces, populated by ethnic minorities. However, it would show an unwillingness--to put it mildly--to see the problems present that Iran has to solve in their full complexity if one saw the essence of the existing problems concerning, for instance, the question of Kurd autonomy, merely as a disagreement between those who profess the Shi'ite religious orientation and those who profess the Sunnite. The areas in Iran populated by the Kurds are among the most backward in the country. This is, of course, hardly the fault of the present regime but rather the fault of the ethnic, economic and social policy of the preceding government in Tehran. The statistics of 1975, for instance, show that 6 million Kurds had an average income of only $150 while the average income for the country as a whole was $1,340. It is undoubtedly one of the most important tasks of the present government to moderate these disproportions, to gradually reconstruct the principles of the nationality policy practiced in Iran up to recently and to coordinate economic possibilities with social needs. It is natural that such complicated questions cannot be solved overnight to the satisfaction of all religious or ethnic groups living in the country.

However, it is a fact which is fully realized by all progressively and democratically thinking forces in the country today that the preservation of action unity of all those forces that were capable of uniting themselves in the struggle against the shah's dictatorship is the first and fundamental requirement for the defense of the results of the Iranian revolution. The next days in Iran will thus require, without exaggerating, a considerable portion of political realism, prudence and concrete deeds. The work of the so-called expert board that is drawing up the final text of the new constitution and the future presidential elections will, apart from other things, signal a great deal in this respect. Both these significant political events in the life of the country should indicate more clearly the orientation of the Iranian domestic political developments and should undoubtedly contribute in a decisive manner to the normalization and stabilization of conditions in a state that holds one of the key positions in the Persian Gulf area.

MOLDAVIAN CP OFFICIAL ATTENDS SLOVAK AGRICULTURE FAIR

LD222307 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] On the occasion of the day of the Moldavian SSR at the statewide agricultural exhibition Agrokomplex-79 in Nitra today, Ivan Ivanovich Bodyul, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Moldavia, as well as members of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee, Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, and Peter Colotka, Slovak premier; and Milos Jakes, candidate member of the Presidium and secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, visited the exhibition today. Accompanied by Ignac Janak, chief secretary of the West Slovak regional CPSL committee, the guests inspected individual stands, paying great attention to the Soviet products on view.

FUEL MINISTER COMMENTS ON COAL OUTPUT, TASKS IN POWER INDUSTRY

LD222311 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1530 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] A press conference was held in Prague today on this year's all-state celebrations of the Day of Miners and Power Workers. Federal Minister of Fuel and Power Vlastimil Ehrenberger said that by this morning the miners' coal deficit since the beginning of the year amounted to 43,000 tons. With the exception of the Prievidza Coal and Lignite Mining Concern, the other four coal basins are surpassing their output. The overburdened situation in North Bohemia is complicated and primary attention is being given to this problem in collaboration with engineering. In the energy sector, priority is being given to insuring adequate coal supplies at power station tipples, especially at those situated at a longer distance from the mines. Comrade Ehrenberger then pointed to the problems in investment building, which are reflected in mining as well as in the construction of power stations, thermal power stations and in the pace of constructing nuclear power at Jaslovske Bohunice and at Dukovany. He stressed that among the major tasks of the industry is the better utilization of extracting technology, improving the situation in mining in the Prievidza Coal and Lignite Mining Concern, the systematic application of rationalization of consumption and improving the quality of organization and management of work.

LENART CHAIRS SLOVAK NATIONAL FRONT PRESIDIUM SESSION

LD222308 Bratislava Domestic Service in Slovak 1630 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] The Presidium of the Central Committee of the National Front of the Slovak Socialist Republic held a session in Bratislava today. [paragraph continues]

Under the chairmanship of its chairman, Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, it discussed the results of working initiatives in honor of the 30th anniversary of the February victory and the experiences with the development of initiatives of working people in honor of the jubilee of the Slovak National Uprising.

The Presidium paid a tribute in this connection to the efforts of collectives, enterprises and factories which have fulfilled their pledges and thereby actively contributed to the fulfillment and overfulfillment of planned tasks.

INCREASED EFFORTS NEEDED TO ELIMINATE HARVEST LOSSES

AU221403 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak 21 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Eduard Pasung commentary in the column "We Comment": "Great Values Are at Stake"]

[Excerpts] Corn for silage, which the agriculturalists in the Slovak Socialist Republic are cultivating on more than 145,000 hectares, is a significant source for creating the reserves of bulk fodder. These crops are yielding the best results achieved thus far this year in work by the agronomists in rural areas and by the other workers in plant production who are participating in cultivating this crop. The experts expect the corn for silage to yield a total of 4.5 million tons of silage matter to the farmers in Slovakia, that is, 2 million tons more than last year. If we add to this the harvest of summer mixtures, sugar beet tops, sugar refinery cuttings and also leaves of the corn plant, of which we must also silage the largest possible amounts, we may state that the harvesting of silage produce will by no means be an easy matter for the agriculturalists but, on the contrary, will require great efforts and, particularly, no mistakes in the management and the consistent organization of work. This must be borne in mind when working out the political-organizational measures for mastering this year's autumn field chores, since the experience gained in the last few years unambiguously shows that the silaging of bulk fodder, and thus also of corn, is one of the most deficient spheres in the rationalization and the improvement of effectiveness of agricultural work. Nonadherence to technological discipline, and frequently also negligence in this work cause literally hundreds of millions of units of value to be lost not only for agricultural enterprises, but also for our entire national economy.

For instance, the experts of the research institute of animal production in Nitra have calculated that poor fodder conservation practices frequently cause losses of 30-50 percent of the biological nutritive values harvested.

It is no secret that large amounts of the harvested silage produce are sacrificed in harvesting losses, which in certain instances cause far more damage than even some elements of nature.

Naturally, in this instance too, the people's efforts can produce positive results only on the condition that their efforts are not constantly hampered by excessive problems in the sphere of the material-technical base. It must be frankly stated that here in particular everything is not in such order as is required by the situation in the autumn fields. That is why it is necessary to rationalize, above all, the organization of work so as to utilize most consistently the machinery that is at present at the agriculturalists' disposal. The idea of utilizing technology for silaging through the use of comprehensive mechanized lines within the framework of cooperation areas must be supported and carried out in this sphere, and we should even reflect on whether the work throughout the district could not be organised in this way.

The assistance of workers from scientific and research institutions should be manifested in this respect far more strongly than was the case in the preceding years.

FOREIGN MINISTRY ATTACKS FRG STATEMENT ON GERMAN RELATIONS

LD231024 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0911 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--With regard to the recent statement by the Bonn government spokesman, Gruenewald, according to which Federal Chancellor Schmidt regards the state of relations between the two German states "as not so good for a meeting with Honecker to be useful at the present time," the GDR Foreign Ministry spokesman has said that this is nothing more than a dirty attempt to manipulate public opinion and is intended to worsen relations between the GDR and FRG.

It was learned from official circles in Berlin that in accordance with customary international conditions, an invitation to visit the GDR has to be issued to the chancellor. Apparently this has so far not been the case. Herr Gruenewald must also know this.

Apart from this, it is considered improbable in Berlin that such an invitation would be made prior to the federal election campaign, as the GDR did not intend to interfere in the federal election campaign in favor of one party.

ADN INTERVIEWS CSSR'S INDRA ON LINKS WITH GDR

LD221010 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0401 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Prague--"In its 30-year history the GDR has proved to be a reliable friend and ally in the joint struggle for peace," Alois Indra, member of the Presidium of the CPCZ Central Committee and chairman of the CSSR Federal Assembly, told ADN's Prague correspondent. "The GDR gains ever greater international authority as a result of its clear orientation toward peace, cooperation and international understanding, toward detente and disarmament, as well as a result of its active share in the development of the entire socialist community of states."

The struggle to secure world peace and to check the arms race also united the work of the deputies in the two supreme people's representations. "The legislative work of our two parliaments requires a climate of peace, and it is just this climate which they actively help to secure. Expansionism, hegemonism, propagation of violence or even aggression are completely alien to socialism. This is why our laws oppose such phenomena."

Alois Indra paid tribute to the common approach of the two countries' supreme people's representations in the development of peace work and initiatives, for example within the framework of the Interparliamentary Union. They also shared a common path in support for the USSR's peace program.

Alois Indra stressed: "We see the efforts made by our countries' workers to fulfil the economic tasks as extremely important. An economically stable CSSR and GDR are an integral part of the socialist community of states--this is our most effective contribution to securing peace in Europe and the world."

The first German workers' and peasants' state has always remained true to the great revolutionary traditions of the German workers' movement and to the ideas emanating from the people. With the SED's policy, the work of the People's Chamber and all state and social organs, with the work of the people as a whole, the GDR was continuing these traditions.

ROMANIAN NATIONAL DAY ACTIVITIES IN BERLIN

Embassy Reception

LD222303 East Berlin Domestic Service in German 2100 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Gheorghe Tache, Romanian ambassador in Berlin, held a reception on the occasion of the national day which was attended by Konrad Naumann, members of the SED Central Committee Politburo, and other personages.

Ambassador Press Conference

AU221243 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 21 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Berlin (ADN)--A press conference on the forthcoming Romanian national day was held on Monday [20 Aug] in the Romanian Embassy in Berlin. Speaking to GDR journalists, the ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania, Gheorghe Tache, paid tribute to the armed insurgence of the Romanian people against fascism and imperialism on 23 August 1944 as a historical act in the revolutionary struggle of the working people under the communists' leadership. The glorious victories of the Soviet armies, who carried the main burden of World War II, had created favorable external conditions for the success of the united patriotic forces of Romania and for the toppling of the reactionary Antonescu regime.

The ambassador emphasized the unity and cooperation among the socialist countries. He pointed to the cooperation with the CEMA member states on the basis of the comprehensive program, and the special program for long-term cooperation.

A movie on metallurgy portrayed Romania's path from a former backward state to a socialist industrial-agricultural state.

MESSAGE CONGRATULATES BREZHNEV, KOSYGIN ON SPACE FLIGHT SUCCESS

LD191944 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1840 GMT 19 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The leading representatives of the GDR have sent a state telegram to Leonid Brezhnev and Aleksey Kosygin on the successful conclusion of the record space flight and the scientific work carried out during it.

The telegram states: "On the successful conclusion of the research work onboard the scientific orbital complex Salyut-6-Soyuz and on the new record in space flight duration, we send you, the two outstanding cosmonauts as well as all those scientists, technologists, engineers and workers involved, our most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings on behalf of the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the Council of Ministers and the people of the GDR."

The telegram continues: "This incomparable space enterprise made new discoveries in carrying out manned flights to neighboring planets. The extensive technical and scientific program carried out by the Soyuz crew represents a large number of pioneering achievements in researching the earth and space for the benefit of our peoples. Soviet technology and science have made a new important contribution for mankind's progress.

"We share your pleasure in this great success and wish you and all workers in the USSR further successes in your efforts for peace and progress throughout the world."

HONECKER SENDS BIRTHDAY GREETINGS TO VIETNAM PRESIDENT

LD201028 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, has sent a cordially phrased greetings telegram to Ton Duc Thang, president of Vietnam, on his 91st birthday.

The message reads:

"Your day of honor is the occasion for us to assure you that we, in keeping with the treaty on friendship and cooperation, shall continue to do everything in our power constantly to deepen and extend the comradely and fruitful cooperation between our parties, states and peoples. We shall also stand in solidarity by the fraternal Vietnamese people in the fight to build socialism, for a life in happiness and peace, and against any attacks on its national independence."

SED GREETS PEOPLE'S NATIONAL CONGRESS OF GUYANA

LD221100 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 0302 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Berlin--The SED will do everything to promote cooperation with the People's National Congress of Guyana as well as between the two states. This is stressed in a message of greetings from the SED Central Committee to the Third Party Congress of the People's National Congress of Guyana. The message is signed by SED Central Committee General Secretary Erich Honecker. It goes on to state: "We observe with satisfaction that relations between the SED and the People's National Congress of Guyana and between the GDR and the Cooperative Republic of Guyana are developing on the basis of agreement in fundamental questions of peace, international detente and disarmament as well as anti-imperialist solidarity."

The message expresses the hope that the party congress will assess results and experiences in the defense of national independence and in the development of the national economy, and will lay down the next tasks in overcoming the consequences of colonial exploitation and oppression.

ADN REPORTS ON WEIZ ADDRESS TO SCIENCE CONFERENCE

LD221730 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1441 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Vienna--The GDR expects the UN Conference on Science and Technology for Development to contribute toward a constructive discussion of the main questions of international cooperation with the aim of further implementing the principles of peaceful coexistence between states with different social orders. This was stated today by the leader of the GDR Government delegation, Dr Herbert Weiz, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister for science and technology, in making his declaration of principles to the UN conference taking place in Vienna.

Dr Herbert Weiz conveyed a greetings message from Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, to the 4,000 conference participants. The greetings message expresses the hope that the conference will constructively contribute toward the promotion of equal rights and mutually advantageous international scientific and technological cooperation.

Discussing fundamental questions of the international scientific and technological conference, the speaker said: "The process of political detente is gaining more and more ground in the whole world against the resistance of forces hostile to detente. Its extension to the military sphere and effective disarmament measures are decisive prerequisites for the safeguarding of peace and economic and social progress in all countries in the world. These questions have a direct effect on the development and application of science and technology, primarily from the view of utilization of potentials and means becoming available through the realization of disarmament measures for peaceful purposes, as has been repeatedly proposed by the GDR and other socialist states," Weiz said.

The leader of the GDR delegation further advocated that the conference action program should express in an adequate manner the reciprocal relationship between the political and socioeconomic conditions of each country and the utilization of science and technology for socioeconomic progress. This applies to a special degree to the most important problem of the present time: The maintenance of peace through the deepening of international detente and the carrying out of effective measures toward disarmament. It also includes, last but not least, measures against the misuse of science and technology through the development and manufacture of new kinds and systems of weapons of mass destruction, including the neutron weapon. The task of using scientific and technological progress for solving fundamental problems of mankind includes the safeguard that the achievements of science and technology should serve peaceful purposes. This is a prerequisite for solving such global questions as the energy problem, the rational utilization of finite natural resources, the safeguarding of nutrition, the removal of hunger and sickness, problems of the protection of the environment and many other questions.

Dr Weiz emphasized that the GDR sees in the search for solutions to these global problems an important task for the United Nations and its specialist organizations. Great importance in this is also ascribed to the implementation of the stipulations of the Final Act of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe, which demands multilateral cooperation in this sphere.

Dr Weiz underlined the GDR's close cooperation with the Soviet Union and the other socialist states, especially within CEMA. In this successful cooperation, relations of a completely new kind have developed in the sphere of science and technology, which at the same time form a solid basis for cooperation with other countries.

Weiz stressed that the support of the developing countries in their just struggle for political and economic independence will continue to be a fundamental concern of GDR foreign policy. The GDR is endeavoring to give these relations a comprehensive character in order to give effective help to the nationally liberated states during the implementation of their development aims toward industrialization and toward the creation of their own economic and scientific and technological infrastructure. Within its possibilities, the GDR is also ready to continue and to expand this cooperation on a multilateral basis in the future.

MORE ON GUENTER MITTAG ADDRESS TO CARL ZEISS COMBINE

AU221250 [Editorial Report AU] NEUES DEUTSCHLAND on 21 Aug 79 p 3 carries an 1,000-word report on an address given by Guenter Mittag, Politburo member and SED Central Committee secretary, on Monday, 20 August, to workers in the research center of the Carl Zeiss Combine in Jena.

Having pointed out the significance of the GDR's 30th anniversary and its revolutionary contents and linking it to October, 1917, Guenter Mittag is reported as having said: "This also marked the content of the talks during the friendly meeting between Leonid Brezhnev and Erich Honecker in the Crimea at the end of July. Both statesmen, who are heading our parties and peoples in the struggle for social progress, stated that our peoples have benefitted from numerous achievements in the building of socialism and communism thanks to this cooperation between the USSR and the GDR. The force of togetherness between the USSR and the GDR, between the countries of the socialist community of states was, is and will be a decisive instrument of the successful development in the world and each individual country.

"The close alliance between the USSR and the GDR and among all fraternal countries--as was stated in the Crimea--has become one of the reliable cornerstones of European security and exerts a favorable influence on the entire international situation. There can be no doubt that our party, at the side of the CPSU, will protect this alliance like the apple of its eye in the interest of peace and socialism."

Lauding the workers for their contribution to the plan and exhorting them to further achievements both in their work and in their ideological conviction, Guenter Mittag is reported as having continued: "During our entire development the political power of socialism has been strengthened; the measures of 13 August 1961 are a hallmark, because owing to them the socialist revolution in the GDR gained better conditions. The manifold disrupting actions of the class opponent were firmly checked, the basis of socialism was strengthened, and thus the solid prerequisites for the decisions of the eighth and ninth party congresses, for the tested policy of the main task and its consistent implementation, were created. Imperialism was forced on the defensive both politically and economically.

"It is against this backdrop that the present developments have to be seen. The worry in imperialist circles about future developments has increased nowadays. As never before, the imperialist countries are faced with problems which clearly show the limits of the capitalist economic system. The open worry about the future is becoming more and more apparent.

"The imperialist countries are living through a profound crisis in our times. Its effects are so drastic that even leading politicians of those countries can no longer deny the existence of such a crisis. It must be said that the problems are indeed rooted very deeply in the capitalist system itself.

"Thus, forced on the defensive and in view of the sharpening internal contradictions in the capitalist countries in our time, a propagandistic smokescreen is being created in order to blame one's own difficulties on others. In this no lie is too blatant, no stupidity too great not to be used. It is just these desperate attempts to distort the facts, to call white, black and black, white, that are a characteristic expression of the weakness of the class enemies' position.

"We will not be diverted by anything or anybody from our tested path of consolidating and strengthening the positions of socialism in the inviolable fraternal alliance with the Soviet Union. We have achieved historical successes on this path. In the future, too, we will master the tasks facing us by our growing strength."

One of these tasks, Guenter Mittag is reported as having concluded, is the further strengthening of the combat strength of the party organization. "We live in a revolutionary age. The communist braves the storms of life side by side with his comrades. These face us today in the form of high demands for the strengthening of the GDR's economic capacity. We will not circumvent these things, because the path of economic development lies first and foremost in increasing the growth of the final product, the national income."

GYENES ATTENDS, SZEKER ADDRESSES ROMANIA ANNIVERSARY MEETING

LD222253 Budapest MTI in English 1726 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 22 (MTI)--On the occasion of the 35th anniversary of the liberation of the Socialist Republic of Romania, a mass meeting was arranged Wednesday by the Central Committee of the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the National Council of the Hungarian Patriotic People's Front at the culture house of the Lang machine factory in Budapest.

After the national anthems were played, Bela Molnar, secretary of the Patriotic People's Front National Council, greeted the participants of the commemorative meeting, whose presidium included Valeria Benke, member of the HSWP Political Committee and editor-in-chief of TARSADALMI SZEMLE, Andras Gyenes, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, Rezso Trautmann, vice-president of the Presidential Council, Sarolta Rafai, vice-President of the National Assembly, as well as several members of the Hungarian Government and representatives of party and state organs and workers.

The mass meeting was addressed by Gyula Szeker, vice-chairman of the Council of Ministers.

"The working people of the Socialist Republic of Romania will be celebrating the 35th anniversary of their country's liberation on August 23. Romanian troops fighting on the side of Soviet armed forces, first took part in the struggle for the total liberation of their homeland and then together with the Soviet Army they continued fighting against fascists, including in Hungary. The Hungarian people recall with reverence the sacrifices made by Romanian soldiers in [the] anti-fascist fight and cherish as sacred the memory of those who laid their lives during these battles," underlined Gyula Szeker.

"In harmony with our concurrent national and international interests, we are consistently consolidating our friendship and alliance with the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. Our internationalism is one of our biggest national treasures. We have ever held the view that the unity of the socialist countries and their identical international stand form one of the most decisive factors of peace and international security.

"It is our great and honourable task to further strengthen our countries' cooperation in every sphere and to render close the bonds of friendship for the good of our peoples and the joint cause of socialism. On the occasion of the anniversary, we most cordially greet all the workers of the Socialist Republic of Romania, the Romanian Communist Party, and the fraternal Romanian people. We wish them further successful work in building socialism in their country," concluded the Hungarian deputy prime minister.

After Gyula Szeker's speech, which was highly applauded, Victor Boldjan, ambassador of the Socialist Republic of Romania of Budapest, took the floor. First he recalled the historical events of the past three and a half decades and mentioned the achievements of Socialist Romania. Thereafter he went on to say:

"In the years of socialist construction, Romanian-Hungarian friendly, cooperational and good-neighbourly relations have become enriched. In its international activities, Romania is paying great attention to developing its friendly, fraternal and cooperational relations established with all the socialist countries."

The meeting ended with a festive programme and the Internationale.

TIES WITH CSSR REVIEWED IN LIGHT OF PLANNED LAZAR VISIT

LD221116 Budapest MTI in English 1020 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 21 (MTI)--Gyorgy Lazar, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Hungarian People's Republic, will shortly pay an official, friendly visit to the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia at the invitation of Lubomir Strougal, chairman of the Czechoslovak Government.

Multifarious cooperation between the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party and the Czechoslovak Communist Party and between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia is constantly developing on the basis of Marxist-Leninist principles, in the spirit of proletarian internationalism and on the ground of identity of interests and objectives and mutual trust.

The two countries maintain political ties on a high level and regular basis.

Their economic and trade links are developing dynamically and at a balanced pace. Their goods exchange rose almost fivefold between 1960 and 1977. Of Hungary's socialist trade partners, Czechoslovakia is the third most important, while Hungary is the fourth among [word indistinct] socialist partners. The 1978-80 trade agreement between Hungary and Czechoslovakia stipulates turnover worth 4,400 million roubles at (?1978) prices. Production specialization and cooperation--particularly in processing industry--is growing at a faster pace than earlier.

The two countries have jointly completed the construction of some important investment projects. [word indistinct] already under way for paving the way for the construction of the biggest joint project between Gabcsikovo-Nagymaros water barrage system.

The 1979 goods exchange is stipulated to (?reach) 1,000 million roubles: 3 percent up over [few words indistinct] percent higher than the figure earmarked in the long-term agreement. A turnover worth approximately 6,000 million roubles is planned for the five-year term beginning 1980.

At high-level meetings in cultural sphere, the two sides positively evaluated work done so far for developing relations in this field. The Hungarian-Czechoslovak Cultural and Educational Working Committee meets once a year and every time it discusses relevant issues.

[Few words indistinct] cultural-days organized mutually by the two countries were highly significant. Czechoslovak Cultural Days were held in Hungary in 1976, while Hungarian Cultural Days were held in Czechoslovakia in 1977. A series of commemorative events was held in the neighbouring socialist country to mark the 100th birth anniversary of great Hungarian poet Endre Ady.

On the occasion of a Czechoslovak party and government delegation's visit to Hungary in 1977, the two countries signed an agreement to operate cultural centres on a reciprocal basis. In keeping with the accord, Hungary set up a Hungarian cultural centre in Prague in October 1978.

Hungarian-Czechoslovak scientific relations, too, are wide-ranging, multifarious and developing fruitfully.

Ever bigger number of inhabitants from the two countries are coming into direct contact with each other. Through tourism or other visits, hundreds of thousands of people get mutually acquainted with the life and work in the two fraternal countries.

Direct cooperation between the two parties, state and social organs, and regular contact between the inhabitants furnish a basis for the further wide-ranging development of relations between the Hungarian People's Republic and the Socialist Republic of Czechoslovakia.

CZINEGE RECEIVES SRV ARMY GENERAL CHU HUY MAN

LD222246 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1730 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Army Gen Lajos Czinege, minister of defense, has received Col Gen Chu Huy Man, chairman of the General Political Department of the Vietnamese People's Army, who, in the course of his visit to Hungary, has met the soldiers of the Zalaegerszeg garrison at a solidarity meeting.

PEACE COUNCIL DELEGATION DEPARTS FOR AFGHANISTAN

LD222310 Budapest MTI in English 1722 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 22, (MTI)--Led by Bela Kovacs, secretary-general of the Hungarian National Peace Council, a Hungarian peace delegation left for Kabul on Wednesday to attend the International Conference on Solidarity with Afghanistan to be held at the initiative of the World Peace Council.

KOROM, MAROTHY ATTEND YOUTH GUARD REVIEW

LD190710 Budapest MTI in English 1024 GMT 18 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Budapest, August 17, (MTI)--Dr Mihaly Korom, secretary of the HSWP Central Committee, saw on Friday [17 August] the 10th National Review of the Hungarian Youth Guard. The review is taking place in west Hungarian county Gyor-Sopron with the participation of the best youth guardsmen of 19 counties and Budapest.

Mihaly Korom was received at the youth centre Sando Petofi at Gyor by Laszlo Marothy, member of the HSWP Political Committee and first secretary of the Young Communist League (KISZ) Central Committee. Then the guests to the review listened to a report presented by Laszlo Varga, secretary of the KISZ Central Committee, on KISZ training activities in patriotic and defensive spirit, and on the role of the youth guard and then walked round the centre of the review.

BRIEFS

UN-ACCREDITED AMBASSADOR'S DEPARTURE--Luigi Cottafavi, UN deputy secretary general and director general of the Geneva UN Bureau, has received in a farewell visit Ambassador Dr Matyas Domokos, permanent representative of the Hungarian People's Republic accredited to the Geneva UN Bureau and international organizations with their seat in Geneva, who has permanently returned home from his post. [Text] [Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 18 Aug 79 p 10 AU]

JAROSZEWICZ SENDS GREETINGS TO UNCSTD IN VIENNA

LD202337 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1800 GMT 20 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] A conference on science and technology for development is taking place in Vienna. "Premier Piotr Jaroszewicz has sent a letter to those taking part in the conference, expressing the conviction that the Vienna conference will make a real contribution to the development of a constructive international cooperation in science and technology on the principle of equal rights. Piotr Jaroszewicz is also convinced that this forum of diplomats, politicians and scientists will contribute to involving all human knowledge and abilities in the cause of consolidating peace, checking the arms race, disarmament, and strengthening security and cooperation among nations."

SZYDLAK REVIEWS COOPERATION ON ROMANIAN ANNIVERSARY

LD230630 Warsaw PAP in English 0500 GMT 23 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug, PAP--In connection with the 35th anniversary of the existence of the Romanian Socialist Republic, a gala concert was held here today. The concert was prepared by the All-Poland and Warsaw Committee of the National Unity Front.

The Polish People's Republic and the Romanian Socialist Republic are linked by traditional bonds of friendship and all-round cooperation based on the unity of aims and systems.

Present at the concert were, among others, member of the Political Bureau of the PUWP CC, Vice-Premier Jan Szydlak and PUWP CC Secretary Jozef Pinkowski.

Jan Szydlak delivered a speech. The speaker stressed that the 23rd of August 1944 was a turning date in the history of the Romanian nation and state, as on that day the Romanian people made an essential choice determining the political and social future of their country.

"Owing to the logic of the accelerated course of the contemporary history, alliance and cooperation with the pioneer socialist country--the Soviet Union--became the basis of successful development of our countries. One of the conclusions stemming from the 25-year experience is that the increase in power and authority of the Soviet Union and the successes of its Leninist policy of peace are in accordance with vital interests of Poland, Romania and other socialist countries', continued the speaker.

"Permanent, universal and just peace and its defense and consolidation as well as expansion of all of its spheres, including the U.N. declaration on the preparation of societies for life in peace adopted at Poland's initiative constitute an important goal and point to reference for the strivings and efforts of both our brotherly socialist states", stressed Jan Szydlak.

"Poland and Romania participate successfully in the process of implementing a jointly formed strategy of peace for the socialist community states--members of the defensive Warsaw Treaty. The participation of both countries in all-round cooperation of socialist countries increases the possibilities of extending bilateral relations between the two countries."

Speaking about Polish-Romanian relations Jan Szydlak said that the foundation of the relations were formed by the treaty on friendship, cooperation and mutual assistance signed in 1949. The righteousness and vitality of the principles included in the treaty were confirmed in a new treaty signed in 1970. The 1970 treaty provided for higher forms of cooperation between the two rapidly developing socialist states--members of the Warsaw Treaty Organization and the Council for Mutual Economic Assistance.

Next, the speaker pointed out to the [as received] significance of the cooperation of the two countries in context (?of the) Council for Mutual Economic Assistance and characterized the development of economic relations between Poland and Romania. For many years now the annual total turnover between the two countries has increased by 18 per cent on the average. The decade of the '70s is a period of the intensification of Polish-Romanian cooperation.

Next to take the floor was Romanian ambassador to Poland Ion Cozma.

"The Romanian nation", said the speaker, "welcomes the 35th anniversary of its liberation with great accomplishments and victories in all spheres of man's activity."

Continuing the speaker discussed the development of relations with Poland.

"Mutual relations of friendship, traditional exchange of material goods and cultural values between the Romanian and Polish nations", said he, "were consolidated during the two nations' struggle for defence and affirmation of their national existence, freedom and (?better) life. Romanian-Polish relations were given a new dimension and raised to a higher level in the years of socialism because they are based on the unity of social systems, Marxist and Leninist ideology and a common aim which is to build socialism and communism and create [words indistinct] and happiness of both nations."

"The development of relations of solidarity and cooperation between the Romanian Communist Party and the Polish United Workers' Party as well as meetings and exchange of visits and views between representatives of the party and state leaderships of both countries play a decisive role in the consolidation of relations between Romania and Poland in all the spheres."

"The process of deepening friendships and Romanian-Polish cooperation are based on a solid material foundation which [word indistinct] economic cooperation between our countries", said the speaker.

YOUNG RESIGNATION INCREASES BLACK-JEWISH TENSION IN U.S.

LD221420 Warsaw Domestic Service in Polish 1005 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] This is Maciej Slotwinski: The mood of sensation around the affair of Andrew Young, the U.S. ambassador to the United Nations, is not receding. As you know he resigned when Cyrus Vance, the secretary of state, reprimanded him, telling him off for having unauthorized talks with the PLO representative at the United Nations, and of having then kept the scope of those talks secret from Vance. But Young maintains that he circulated, almost immediately, a transcript of the talks to the whole state department, but this was denied emphatically by by a state department spokesman at a press conference. Therefore, the earlier suspicion that the Israeli, and at best the U.S. intelligence, bugged the meeting, has been revived. In this connection the U.S. attorney general has been asked at another press conference whether this was possible, his reply was rather ambiguous.

The affair of Young's resignation has evoked rising tension in relations between the U.S. black minority and the Jewish community here. For the first time ever Negro representatives here have spoken so forcefully about the recognition of Palestinian rights to self-determination and called for talks between Washington and the PLO. Black representatives maintain that if the Arab states annoyed by the continued Palestinian deadlock increase oil prices, the people most affected will be the poorest Americans, the blacks. Another difficult problem facing Washington is the filling of the post of U.S. ambassador to the United Nations. As you know. Andrew Young is a black and he has made a great contribution to the improvement in U.S. relations with black Africa. Should his successor also be black? American blacks think he should be and say that Young was the first black in American history to have reached such an important political and diplomatic post. But it is being said in the White House that a white should be appointed to the U.S. ambassadorship at the United Nations in order not to create the impression that the post should always be given to blacks, and also in order not to suggest to the Africans that only an American black can relate to them properly.

Another paradox needs to be stated: Andrew Young will stay at his UN post until his successor is appointed and will therefore chair, among other things, the Security Council session tomorrow, which will debate the issue of Palestinian political rights--in other words, the issue which led to Young's resignation.

U.S. STAND ON AGRARIAN REFORM QUESTIONED IN VIEW OF AFGHAN EVENTS

LD221422 Warsaw PAP in English 1300 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] New Delhi, 22 Aug, PAP--(by PAP correspondent Ryszard Piekarowicz)

World Bank reports on the importance of agrarian reforms in the third world, recently made public in India, visibly reveal cynicism and hypocrisy in the approach of the United States and some western countries towards events in Afghanistan. The United States, a main financier of the World Bank and initiator of many of its undertakings including research, for some time now has been generally supporting ideas of agrarian reforms in the third world. It recognized that the consolidation of outdated ownership structures in the Asian or Latin American countryside can enhance poverty and in nearest future bring about social unrest detrimental to bourgeois or feudal-bourgeois governments there. Such a social shock was recorded recently in Afghanistan where as late as January this year the upper 5 per cent of land owners had at their disposal as much as 41 per cent of arable land whereas 20 per cent of peasant families did not possess a scrap of land. The Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan which has been ruling the country since spring last year, recognized that transformations of relations in the countryside was a major task and between January and August this year it divided among 300,000 landless families 600,000 hectares of surplus of landed property.

What the Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan has done does not vary in principle from the World Bank recommendations approved of and even propagated by Washington. But when Afghan feudal forces, affected by the agrarian reform, started to stir people against "ungodly rule in Kabul" and overuse religious slogans, Washington tightened its policy toward the new Afghan Government. It stopped economic assistance to Afghan whereas Washington intelligence centers started to support counterrevolutionaries chiefly operating from Pakistan. Washington's moves seem to prove that agrarian reforms are acceptable to it only when they strengthen regimes and capitalist order and unpalatable when they become a tool of transforming a society in a non-capitalist way which [the] Revolutionary Council of Afghanistan is trying to achieve.

GIEREK ENDS TOUR OF SOCIOECONOMIC PROJECTS

LD222254 Warsaw PAP in English 2129 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Text] Warsaw, 22 Aug, PAP--First Secretary of the PUWP CC Edward Gierek today visited the Wloclawek Voivodship familiarizing himself with the current issues of the socio-economic development in that region.

Heartily welcomed by inhabitants of the Wloclawek Voivodship, Edward Gierek visited the building-site of a district hospital at the village of Lipno. Next, Edward Gierek went to see the building-site of the Azoty 2 modern chemical combine, where he familiarized himself with the course of the construction and assembly works. After the completion, the combine will produce 200 thousand tonnes of polyvinyl chloride a year. In his talks with the plant's engineers and constructors the first secretary of the PUWP CC was specially interested in the efforts taken to complete the tasks on schedule. Then, the first secretary of the PUWP CC paid a visit to the laboratory of the hydrocivil engineering design and study office "Hydroprojekt," where he acquainted himself with its activity.

At the voivodship center for progress in agriculture in Zarzeczewo, the first secretary of the PUWP CC took part in a debate devoted to applying modern methods of management, which was attended by a several-dozen-man group of leading farmers of the Kujawy region, specializing in crop and animal production. Ending his stay in the Wloclawek Voivodship, the first secretary of the PUWP CC met with the secretariat of the PUWP Voivodship Committee. They discussed the current issues of the further activation of the socio-economic development of the Kujawy and Dobrzyn regions.

GIEREK ADDRESSES GDANSK SHIPYARD WORKERS 19 AUGUST

AU211515 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 20 Aug 79 p 3 AU

[Text of speech by PZPR First Secretary Edward Gierek at his 19 August Gdansk meeting with Gdansk shipyards workers: "Dedicated Efforts by Working People Augment the Achievements of All the People"]

[Text] Dear women and men comrades, esteemed gathering, dear shipyard workers: First of all I wish to thank you for having accepted my invitation and for having come to this meeting. We have often met before, and you know how highly I value contacts with you and the opportunity to directly study your work, your problems, your views and your opinions; I think I have the right to say that I have particular links of understanding, trust and friendship with you.

There are among you, by my side and by the side of Comrades Jaroszewicz and Babiuch, those comrades from the seaboard who remember the beginning of 1971 and our talks, which were at times stormy, about the difficult problems of that time. In those talks we found a common tongue because we were linked by the love of our fatherland and by the conviction that our country's socialist road to development is the right road. It is with emotion that I return in my thoughts to the day when, in response to my appeal for help in implementing the party program, you told me: "we will help." That was of great political importance. Shipyard workers are a leading echelon of the workers class in large-scale industry and their voice is of consequence throughout the country. That also was of great importance for me personally. To a communist, to a party official and to a man who himself had worked as a miner for 18 years nothing is more important than close ties with the workers class and its trust and support.

Impressive Development of the Polish Seaboard and Shipbuilding Industry.

Since that time we have been marching together for almost 9 years, which have been filled with hard day-to-day work and which have seen an impressive development of the shipping industry and of the entire Polish seaboard. And although we have not been able to solve all problems and to avoid troubles and difficulties and although there is still much to be done, anyone capable of objective observation and evaluation has to concede that the achievements of those years are most positive insofar as your industry, our entire national economy, your region, our entire country, our society and each Polish family are concerned. Two main factors--the party's correct policy and the working people's dedicated efforts--have been instrumental in that. Dear comrades, you have helped to create that policy and your efforts have crucially helped increase our people's achievements.

We who are present at this meeting remember that toward the end of the sixties concepts were put forward to the effect that shipbuilding should be gradually curtailed. Heeding the voice of shipyard workers and fully appreciating the importance and role of the shipbuilding industry for strengthening Poland's maritime position, the party and state leadership that was established after the Seventh Central Committee Plenum in December 1970 decidedly rejected those concepts. Together with you we decided to develop and modernize our shipyards and their base. The shipping industry has become one of the main, leading sectors of the national economy and the vocation of shipyard worker has achieved the status it deserves. You know all that quite well, so I will merely recall that the general tonnage of the ships we have launched in the seventies has exceeded the tonnage of all the ships launched previous to that in People's Poland.

At present you are building ships of the highest technological standards. The modern fishing base-ship we have seen today is just one example of this. The shipping industry has constructed ships of extremely successful design--ships that can carry various kinds of freight, including chemicals, fuels, timber, ores and small cargo. You have also built ships for scientific research and ships of special importance for the country's defense.

We Have Created a Modern Maritime Economy.

The ships hailing from Gdansk, Gdynia, Szczecin and Ustka have gained a good reputation across the seas and oceans and have won respect for our country. Today Poland is among the leading producers of ships: It is eighth in the tonnage of launched ships, second in fishing vessels and first in the world in the construction of such specialist ships as carriers of chemicals and gas. We have become a maritime state not only on the map. The dreams of generations of our enlightened countrymen, who saw Poland's future also in maritime activities, have come true. The road to that fulfillment was long and its decisive stage was the heroic struggle of Polish soldiers side by side with Soviet soldiers, concluding with the victory over fascism and our return to the Piast territories along the Baltic. The fine chapters of the history of People's Poland, which has recorded the persevering efforts of Polish workers, engineers, seamen, fishermen and all the people of the sea, have been written here.

Their work--your work, dear comrades--has created the shipping industry from scratch, the Polish Merchant Navy and the large projects of the maritime economy. That work has helped to shape and develop the cities and ports of the entire northern region of our country. We think with respect and homage of such great people as Stanislaw Soldek and as Stanislaw Makowski, Marian Rozek, Klemens Czerniewski, Jozef Kremblewski, Jan Tujaka and Jozef Pacer, who are among us, and many other heroes of socialist labor. Their deeds are the foundation of our present achievements and have helped us exploit the great historical opportunity created by Poland's access to the sea; an opportunity of historical importance.

We Must Exploit all Conditions for the Country's Favorable Development

Esteemed gathering, our meeting is taking place at an unusual time. A month ago we celebrated the 35th anniversary of People's Poland. The discussions preceding the Eighth PZPR Congress will begin soon. It is a time suitable for taking a look at the road we have traversed, for evaluating the present situation, for searching for new solutions and for posing new tasks. The need to review our policy is dictated also by the socioeconomic standards we have achieved and by new phenomena and conditions. The world has now found itself at a crossroads. It is becoming increasingly obvious that the resources of energy, food and raw materials are limited, and this is creating crises. In the capitalist countries the divergence between the social character of work and the private ownership of the means of production is increasing, and this is intensifying social disproportions, inflation and unemployment.

Recession, which has gripped most of the Western world, has for many years now negatively affected our economy, whose links with the world economy are becoming increasingly closer. That recession is making difficult the conditions of foreign trade, is creating competition and is causing the intensification of protectionism and various barriers vis-a-vis our products. You shipping workers know that well from your own experience.

Let us also admit that in the process of a rapid development we have had our share of failures. The high rate of increases in industrial production has created upsets and tensions, especially in those sectors of the national economy in which we have to eliminate backwardness and longstanding neglect--in agriculture, transportation, communications and construction. And although in each of those sectors we have achieved and continue to achieve a great deal, we need preserverance, indefatigability and great efforts to eliminate the existing disproportions.

Changes in the Shipyards' System of Planning and Management

We know the difficulties with which you have to cope in your daily work and your wives in their daily lives. Comrades, believe me, your difficulties are our difficulties. We know them and we are trying to eliminate them. We have sponsored and are implementing comprehensive programs for improving the feeding of our nation, providing an apartment for every family and for developing transportation and many other no less important sectors. We have every chance of overcoming our difficulties, achieving our aims and continuing to favorably develop our country. We have considerable resources of raw materials, a powerful and modern industrial potential, and educated society and highly skilled cadres of workers and engineers. We must do all we can to better exploit that great potential for the benefit of the country and the people. There is no other way. That is why we attach such great importance to effective management, to that common thrift and good husbandry of man. That is why we are so keen to consistently improve the methods of planning, management and work organization. This is now the fundamental problem of our economy. Poland's production potential, the complicated nature of production processes and high standards of the consciousness of the workers class have created new requirements and new needs in that regard. That is particularly obvious in the shipping industry, which is one of the most modern branches of our country's industry. You have dealt with those problems at your party and trade union meetings and at the workers self-management conferences. Taking into account your proposals and demands, the Politburo has recommended that the present system of planning and management in the shipping industry should be modified. Preliminary proposals have already been prepared, and I would like to tell you now about them.

The essence of those proposals is that we want to introduce periodical planning of production tasks for individual production shops and brigades in conformity with the adopted schedules for construction or repairs of ships. At the same time, we want to introduce collective remuneration [wynagrodzenie] for the punctual and qualitatively good implementation of those tasks and to entrust workers collectives with the responsibility for a just distribution of the overall amount of remuneration.

Improved Organization and Consistency of Production

The introduction of such changes in production plants should give rise to a number of positive features, help tap initiative, improve the use of working time and workers skills and increase productivity. This system also should reduce overtime and improve the organization and consistency of production. I also believe that it will help create an atmosphere of commitment and shared responsibility for the implementation of tasks and achieve what is most important--committing people to work through more just material and moral remuneration for good performance.

These proposals are general in character and should be carefully examined by shipyard aktivs. However, we can already assert that the proposed reform poses exacting requirements for production teams and for managing cadres. The particular aim is to insure materials and subassemblies, to correctly draw up blueprints and schedules and to promote effective cooperation between all producers and cooperating units.

We entrust you with working out detailed concepts. Party organizations and trade unions should do this, and workers and technical cadres should be consulted. All changes give rise to discussions and doubts. That is why you should examine the entire problem with the greatest care and decide exactly what final solution you will adopt.

You should not be slow in promoting the new system. It is our wish that it should be implemented as soon as possible, not later than this year. I am convinced that this will benefit you and the country and that the suggested changes will help promote the further development of the shipbuilding industry and will enable you to score even better results than at present.

Increased Export of Ships is an Extremely Important Task

Dear comrades, it is no accident that we want to introduce the new system of planning tasks and of accounting for them precisely in your shipyards. What we are driving at is to insure the best possible development conditions for the shipbuilding industry so it can strengthen its role and importance as a national industry. You can trace this to the high evaluation of your performance and to the possibilities created by the development of the other sectors of production with which you cooperate. Each ship built and commissioned by you is a depository of the achievements of many sectors of the economy--of the shipbuilding industry as well as of the metallurgical, machine engineering, electronic, chemical and many other industries. Shipyards are an important part of the entire national economy, have comprehensive links with it and determine its potential and standards.

You are facing difficult tasks. Today Poland is a worthy producer and exporter of ships, and our aim is not only to maintain this position but to strengthen it as well. Our aim is to increase our exports in a situation when shipyards in the West continue to close because of a lack of orders. This requires intensified efforts, better work by shipbuilding workers and foreign trade agencies, unceasing concern for production quality, flexibility in adjusting to changing economic conditions, punctuality and ability to negotiate suitable conditions of sales.

I want to state openly that, because of a rapid increase in the prices for industrial products, especially in the Western markets, we are forced to cut down our imports. But I also know, just as well as you do, that we do not always import goods that we really must have and I know that we can replace many of them with domestic goods already in production or planned to be produced. I ask you, please use your own resources to the utmost as this is in the best interest of the entire country, the needs of which are increasing all the time. It is common knowledge that we have to import not only industrial products such as machines and subassemblies, but some raw materials and fuels--crude oil, for example--as well. Also we have to buy large amounts of cereals, mainly in the capitalist countries. In such situation the task of increasing exports and rationalizing our purchases abroad is of particular significance.

Life poses many difficult problems for us. We speak of them with you quite openly. Together we must try to solve them through better and increasingly more productive performance, through modern thinking and performing and through honestly discharging our daily duties. Our party and government, I myself and Comrade Jaroszewicz, are inspired by one aim only--creating the strength of Poland and the prosperity of our people. I am convinced that just as you, all the working people in our country will do their best in promoting that great cause, which unites all the patriotically thinking Poles.

Esteem and Praise for People of the Sea

My beloved [moi mili], we are sitting here at one table, sharing the problems that are the very breath of our lives. Your wives are among us. They are always with us in their caring thoughts and in their utmost efforts to serve the good of their own homes and the prosperity of the country. Allow me then to offer my thanks to the ladies present and through them to all the women employed by the shipbuilding industry and to all the wives of shipping workers for the assets and values they bring into our lives and for their work for our people and our fatherland.

Dear shipping workers, please accept praise of and respect for you and your comrades at work, seamen, port workers, fishermen, naval personnel and all the people of the sea for their dedicated work. This is praise and respect on behalf of the Politburo and the highest authorities, myself, Comrades Jaroszewicz and Babiuch and our wives. Dear women and men comrades, allow me to raise a toast to your prosperity and to the happiness and welfare of your homes.

CORRECTION TO CATHOLIC DAILY ON FUEL CONSERVATION

The following correction should be made to the item entitled "Catholic Daily Stresses Need to Conserve Fuel," published in the 13 August Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT, page G 6:

Second paragraph, line three should read: ...terms of foreign exchange zlotys the import of fuels and energy increased from 455 to 6,562 million within...

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON ACTIVITIES MARKING LIBERATION ANNIVERSARY

Ceausescu Address to Festive Meeting

AU221500 Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian 1405 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Speech by RCP Secretary General Nicolae Ceausescu at the 22 August festive meeting in Bucharest marking the 35th anniversary of Romania's national liberation--live]

[Text] Dear comrades, we celebrate today an event of epochal importance for the Romanian people's fate, an event recorded in golden letters in the contemporary history of our fatherland: the 35th anniversary of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, which opened up the way for democratic development, and then socialist development in Romania. [applause]

On the occasion of our great national anniversary, on behalf of the RCP Central Committee, the State Council and the government, and on my own behalf, I want to convey to you, to the workers class, peasantry and intellectuals, to all the working people, regardless of nationality, to all our people warm greetings, cordial congratulations and best wishes. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

The great epic of the insurrection accomplished 35 years ago was the result of the will of all our people, of the revolutionary actions of our heroic workers class, of the broad masses, of the fact that all antifascist, democratic and patriotic forces were united in a broad front. The RCP, showing a great spirit of revolutionary responsibility, organized the struggle against the bourgeois-land owners' regime, against the military-fascist dictatorship and against the war, for the fatherland's freedom and independence, for the Romanian people's participation in defeating Nazi Germany and for revolutionary changes in Romanian society. [applause] From the very beginning our communist party consistently struggled for a policy of peace and cooperation with the Soviet Union and other states; it united the national forces against the aggressive fascist policy. The progressive circles and the broad masses led by the communists took a determined stand against Hitlerite Germany's invasion, against the aggression unleashed by that country against the Soviet Union, and firmly condemned Romania's participation in this war, which was against the interests of our people and deeply hated by the entire nation. The communist party mobilized the most varied classes of the people against that unjust war and organized the struggle of the partisans and patriotic detachments to sabotage the Hitlerite war machine, to oust the fascist-military dictatorship and to have Romania join the anti-Hitlerite coalition. For this purpose, it strengthened its cooperation with the social-democratic party and with other democratic forces, thus forging the anti-Hitlerite patriotic front.

The establishment of the United Workers Front in the spring of 1944, formed of communists and socialists, was of great importance; it was a remarkable event in the process of the unification of the Romanian workers class and of the national democratic bloc, an expression of the unity of all the national democratic forces in the struggle against fascism.

During the same period, the party also continuously strengthened its activities among the armed forces and developed its cooperation with army representatives, including officers in the high command and the royal palace, with a view to pulling Romania out of the war and turning the arms against the greatest enemy of our national interests: Hitlerite Germany.

Subsequent developments and the party's activities among the masses determined the creation of a profound anti-fascist feeling among the people, and brought to the fore with great urgency the accomplishment of the armed insurrection.

At the same time, international developments were becoming increasingly propitious for intensifying the antifascist struggle. The victorious advance of the Soviet armies, and the brilliant successes attained by the peoples of the first socialist country, who bore the brunt of the war and made the greatest contribution to defeating fascism, were of special importance and had a forceful impact on international events and on the political movement in our country. Remarkable victories were also scored by the armies of the other countries in the anti-Hitlerite coalition, as well as by the partisans and resistance movements in the various countries enslaved by the fascists.

In those favorable internal and international conditions, our party organized the armed national antifascist and anti-imperialist insurrection. Owing to the scope of the popular forces which participated in the armed insurrection, primarily of the workers class led by the Communist Party--the representative of the people's vital interests--and to the fact that the political regime of the military-fascist dictatorship--the most reactionary forces who sold out to fascist Germany--was ousted and that dependence on German and all other imperialism was eliminated, so that Romania turned the arms against the Hitlerite armies and chased them out of the country, the August 1944 insurrection marked the beginning of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation which led to genuine independence and to revolutionary and socialist changes in Romania. [applause]

The masses won their right to freedom and independence through armed struggle; they won the right to be masters of the national wealth and to build their destinies in accordance with their own interests and aspirations; they created conditions for building the most just and most progressive social system in Romania, the socialist and communist system. [applause]

Through the victory of national insurrection, Romania made a remarkable contribution to the collapse of the Hitlerite front in the Balkans and to facilitating the offensive of the liberating armies toward central Europe, thus hastening the complete defeat of Hitlerite Germany. Romania joined the anti-Hitlerite war with its entire human, military and economic potential, with all its forces, at the side of the Soviet Union and of the entire antifascist coalition. Our people thus demonstrated through countless deeds of heroism and great courage that their vital aspiration and supreme goal were to eliminate fascism--the greatest enemy of the peoples' freedom and independence, of human civilization--and to secure the fatherland's independence and right to a free development. [applause]

For close to 9 months, the Romanian Army, numbering over half a million troops, struggled shoulder to shoulder with the glorious Red Army and lost many men in liberating the entire territory of the country as well as the territories of Hungary and Czechoslovakia, up to the final victory over Hitlerite Germany. That struggle was supported by the people's efforts, who responded unhesitatingly to the RCP's call: everything for the front, everything for victory. The heroism of the Romanian Army in the fierce battles against the German war machine, Romania's contribution to the antifascist war, elicited warm and well-earned appreciation from the entire world.

As is known, at the time it was believed that Romania, with its armed forces and participation in the anti-German war, took fourth place after the first countries of the anti-Hitlerite coalition.

Indeed, the Romanian people demonstrated through their struggles against fascism at the side of the Soviet Union that they had nothing in common with the anti-Soviet war, and that they were firmly at the side of those who opposed fascism and struggled for peoples' freedom and for their democratic development. [applause]

The fraternity in arms between the Romanian and Soviet troops in that fierce battle to utterly defeat fascism raised the traditional relations between our peoples to a higher and superior level. During the socialist and communist construction in our countries, it cemented the friendship, cooperation and solidarity between Romania and the Soviet Union. [applause]

Today, when we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the victory of the antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution for national and social liberation, we pay heartfelt homage to the communists and antifascist militants, to all patriotic strugglers who, showing a great spirit of heroism, devotion and self-sacrifice to the cause of the fatherland's independence and freedom, opposed Antonescu's regime and the Hitlerite war machine and secured the victory of the August 1944 insurrection. [applause]

We honor with profound veneration the memory of the tens of thousands of men who shed their blood and gave their life to liberate the fatherland and defeat fascism. We greatly appreciate all the military men of our armed forces; who covered themselves with glory in the fierce battles against Nazi Germany. [applause]

We pay homage to all those who, in the course of those 35 years, contributed to the struggle to attain the noble goals of the revolution in our country, to perform democratic and socialist changes in Romania; we pay homage to those who did not spare their forces, energy and revolutionary enthusiasm in building the new, prosperous, free, independent and sovereign Romania, Socialist Romania. [applause]

All those who participated in those great battles marked an eternal page in the centuries-long struggles waged by our people for freedom and independence, for the right to be masters in their own country, for a better and more just world. All our people will forever be grateful to them. [applause]

At this solemn occasion, we also express our gratitude to the heroic Soviet soldiers who contributed to liberating our fatherland and who made the greatest sacrifices to save mankind from fascist slavery. [applause]

At the same time, we honor the memory of the armies of the other countries of the anti-fascist coalition, of the millions of antifascist strugglers, partisans and resistance members everywhere, of the peoples who spared no effort to eliminate the Hitlerite domination. [applause]

The greatest honor we can do today to the memory of the communists, antifascists and Romanian soldiers fallen in the cause of the fatherland's independence and freedom in the fierce battles against Hitlerism is to devote all our energies and creative forces to the progress and prosperity of the fatherland, to its consistent advance along the bright path opened up on 23 August, the path of building the best, most just and most humane society in history, the socialist and communist society. [applause, cheers, chants of "Ceausescu-RCP"]

Today, at this great national anniversary, let us pledge to make every effort so that the horrors of the war which shook all mankind 40 years ago will never be repeated again, so that the dark forces of fascism will never again threaten the people's freedom and life.

Let us pledge to develop trust and cooperation in international life, to promote understanding among all the peoples and to secure a lasting peace. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, the revolution for national and socialist liberation of August 1944 opened up a new stage in the fatherland's history; it paved the way for the fulfillment of the Romanian people's aspirations for justice and freedom, for complete national independence and sovereignty, for asserting Romania as a free and dignified nation amid the world's nations. The insurrection marked the beginning of extensive social mass movements, led by the workers class and the communist party aimed at accomplishing revolutionary changes in the Romanian society. An essential factor in the success of those struggles was the continuous consolidation of the unity of the workers class, which played the decisive role in the great changes that followed 23 August in the economic reconstruction of the country, in assuming the political and economic leadership and in the victory of the socialist revolution and construction.

The achievement in February 1948 of political, ideological and organizational unity in the workers class, through the unification of the RCP with the Social-Democratic Party and the establishment of the unified party of the workers class secured a revolutionary vanguard detachment armed witn the proletariat's scientific outlook on life and the world, and capable of uniting all the country's social and political forces to organize and lead the great process of socialist development of our fatherland and to insure the well-being and happiness of all our people. [applause]

Esteemed comrades, in the 35 years since the beginning of the revolution for national and social liberation, tremendous revolutionary economic and social changes have occurred in our society. The changes have completely modified our country and the way of life of all our people. During this period, Romania has traveled through several historic stages: the accomplishment of the democratic and socialist revolution; the laying of the foundation of socialism and the consolidation of the new social system in our country; the transition to implementation of the great program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society and on the country's advance toward communism. Truly historical successes were attained in developing the production forces, in creating a modern, planned economy and in increasing our fatherland's national wealth.

Owing to the achievements attained in establishing and developing the technical-material basis of socialism, Romania turned, within a historically short period of time, from a markedly agricultural country with a weak industry and backward agriculture into an industrial-agricultural state with a modern and continuously developing industry, with a socialist agriculture which is continuously being updated, and with a continuously rising level of material and cultural civilization. The scope of those great changes are reflected in the fact that currently Romania's industry yields approximately 42 times more than in 1950, thus constituting the leading element in our economy and making the greatest contribution to the national income.

Also significant is the fact that agricultural production--one of the basic branches of our economy--has increased almost 2.5 times, thus providing satisfactory supplies for the people and meeting the continuously growing needs of the national economy.

Because of our policy of distributing national income, in past 5-year plans our economy developed at an approximately 12 percent annual rate--one of the highest rates of development recorded in the world in the postwar period.

Just in the past 8 years we commissioned 3,800 large production facilities, of which more than 3,200 were in industry. On the basis of our policy of equitable distribution of the production forces throughout the country, great progress was made in eliminating the socioeconomic backwardness affecting certain areas of the country, and all the countries developed rapidly and harmoniously.

On the 35th anniversary of the revolution for national and social liberation, our working people report a fruitful balance sheet in the implementation of the provisions of the current 5-year plan and of the decisions of the 11th party congress and the national conference of 1977. During the first 3 and 1/2 years of the current 5-year plan, industrial production increased at a mean rate of 11 percent, as compared to the 10 percent initially envisaged. The supplementary production thus obtained totals close to 70 billion lei. That makes the fulfillment of the tasks established by the national conference, namely to exceed the entire 5-year plan provisions by over 100 billion lei, entirely feasible.

As for agriculture, although climatic conditions have been less than favorable, between 1976 and 1978 we obtained an average annual production 24 percent higher than in the past 5-year plan. Similarly, 1,800 industrial and agricultural-livestock facilities were built and put into operation. The total amount of fixed funds commissioned was approximately 500 billion lei, practically the equivalent of the entire past 5-year plan.

The national income increased at an average annual rate of over 9 percent, that is to say, faster than the rate of growth of the social product, which emphasized the accentuation of qualitative process in our economy.

As a result of the rapid development of tne national economy, of the continuous improvements made in the structure of material production, our country's foreign trade activities were intensified. Romania increased its participation in the international division of labor and in international exchanges. Within that framework we intensified our cooperation in production and in other areas with the socialist countries, with the developing countries and with the economically developed states, on the basis of complete equality of rights and mutual advantage.

For the remarkable successes attained in these 3 and 1/2 years in developing and modernizing our national economy, in increasing material production and the socialist wealth of the people, I want to convey to the workers class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia, to all the working people, regardless of nationality, warmest congratulations and wishes for new and great successes in all the areas of activity. [applause, cheers]

There is no doubt that there are still shortcomings in various areas of material production and in our economic activities. Some areas are still backward, which means that the results attained are not up to potential everywhere. We still have to struggle against various obsolete mentalities, against bureaucracy, formalism, lack of responsibility against the tendency shown by some people to put their personal interests above the general interests of society, of all our people. Efforts still have to be made to improve the professional training of the cadres and working people so that they can rapidly master and apply the new, modern scientific-technical methods, and to improve the leadership of economic activities. However, we have at our disposal everything that is required to optimally fulfill the tasks for 1979-80 and for the entire 5-year plan, thus insuring a sound basis for the coming 5-year plan, the rapid socioeconomic development of the Socialist Republic of Romania, and its increasingly resolute advance in building the comprehensively developed socialist society and communism. [applause, cheers]

Esteemed comrades, our party has consistently subordinated its entire policy of building the new system of socioeconomic development of the country to raising the living standard of the masses of working people, to increasingly better meeting their requirements and needs and to securing the necessary means of permitting all the people to enjoy the fruits of modern civilization, of science and culture, and of human knowledge. That is tellingly reflected in the fact that the people's real incomes have increased about six times in 1968 as compared to 1950.

The supply of agricultural produce and foodstuffs has greatly developed. From the viewpoint of calorie consumption per capita, Romania currently occupies one of the top 10 places in the world. The supply of durable consumer goods has also expanded, as have services. Housing conditions have been improved. During the 1950-78 period more than 4 million housing units have been built. In the current 1976-80 5-year plan alone approximately 1 million apartments will be built with state funds.

Another telling proof of the party's and state's care to meet the varied requirements of the masses is the fact that the overall amount of state budget funds earmarked for social and cultural projects has increased during the 1950-78 period by about 18 times. As a result of the general increase in the living standard, life expectancy has increased, while the population increased by more than 5.5 million during 1950-78.

During the current 5-year plan, the increases in material production, in economic efficiency and in the national income have provided conditions for supplementing the initial program of raising the living standard. The provisions envisaged in the area of pay increases and increases in the income of the peasantry were fulfilled as early as in 1978. The real remuneration of the working personnel last year was 22.4 percent higher than in 1975, while the real incomes of the peasantry increased by 25.6 percent during the same period.

The first stage of pay increases of the current 5-year plan concluded 3 months ahead of schedule, and recently we began implementing the second stage. Simultaneous with increases in labor's wages, greater funds have been allocated for pensions, children's allowances and aid for mothers with several children. In 1978 social-cultural expenditures financed from the state budget amounted to an annual average of over 2,800 lei per capita. Similarly, as of 1 January 1978, we began to gradually reduce the work week. Almost 3 million working people are currently benefiting from that measure, while the reduced 46-hour work week will be applied to the entire working personnel by 1980.

All these realities prove undeniably that the supreme goal of our party's policy, the very essence of socialist construction, is man, his happiness and well-being, the many-faceted development of human personalities, and the achievement of a high level of material and cultural civilization for all our people. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu and the people"]

Dear comrades, since the August 1944 revolution for national and social liberation, profound changes have been wrought in the entire social structure of Socialist Romania. The workers class has become a new class; the owner of the production means and producer of material goods, which is honorably fulfilling its historical mission of leadership in construction of the new system. Following the cooperativization of agriculture and the establishment of extended socialist ownership, the peasantry has also become a new class which occupies an important place in our society. The alliance between the workers and peasants played a decisive role in the victory of the socialist revolution and in the building of the new system. It was and is the monolithic foundation of our socialist regime. [applause]

The new intelligentsia of the country has also developed markedly. Under conditions of modern scientific-technical revolution, the intelligentsia is fulfilling an important role in securing the fatherland's many-faceted progress. Our socialist society is currently made up of social classes and categories linked together by common interests and aspirations, working in close unity and cooperation to implement the party program and raise Romania to higher peaks of civilization. [applause]

One of the historic achievements of our party and state is the fact that the nationality issue was solved in the spirit of the principles of scientific socialism. Complete equality of rights has been secured for all the citizens of our fatherland, regardless of their nationality. All the fatherland's sons have been given equal opportunities to assert themselves in the political, social and cultural life of the country.

As a result of the party's policies, the unity and fraternity among the working people of Romania, Hungarians, Germans and other nationalities, has been continuously strengthened in the common work and struggle for progress and development of our socialist fatherland, for building their own future, a future of well-being and happiness. The increasing unity and cohesion of all our people are tremendous activating forces for building socialism and communism on Romania's soil. [applause]

Our socialist state has been continuously strengthened and consolidated. Its activities have been permanently improved. The entire social life has been resolutely based on the principles of scientific, collective social leadership. Throughout this period, socialist democracy has been continuously deepened in all spheres of socioeconomic activity. The party has created an ever broader and favorable framework within which the broad masses can participate in management of the enterprises and institutions, in drawing up and implementing the country's domestic and foreign policy and in leading the entire society. We have raised workers' self-mangement to a higher level and have consolidated socioeconomic self-administration in enterprises. The management of each unit has thus been harmoniously integrated in the uniform leadership of all socioeconomic activities.

We are always concerned with enforcing our socialist law and with improving the activities of the judicial and prosecuting bodies, with insuring peace and order for our people, and with continuously improving the entire system of new social realities in our country.

We are devoting utmost attention to strengthening our armed forces and the defense capability of the country, to providing all the necessary conditions for safeguarding socialist achievements, freedom, sovereignty and the territorial integrity of Romania. [applause]

At the same time, our army is developing its active cooperation with the armies of the socialist countries and of other friendly countries. Our army is ready to fulfill its commitments and obligations assumed under its alliances in case of imperialist attack.

One of the chief concerns of our party and state was and is to resolutely promote the principles of socialist ethics and equity throughout social life, to introduce the new norms of socialist and communist coexistence, to eliminate the old, retrograde concepts and mentalities, to cultivate the most noble ideals of socialism among the masses. Our party has always carried out intensive political and organizational activities to educate the masses in the spirit of the revolutionary concept of dialectical and historical materialism, to shape a new man, a man with broad horizons of knowledge and understanding, with progressive moral traits, a conscious builder of socialist and communist society in Romania. [applause]

A profoundly telling expression of the remarkable results attained by our party and state in developing a new, socialist culture, in securing broad access by the masses of working people to the treasures of national and universal art and culture, in enriching the culture life of the people is the recent Song to Romania national festival which just concluded. Within the festival, the creative genius of our people, their artistic sensitivity and love of beauty, their capability to develop the ancient artistic and cultural traditions inherited from our forefathers in our modern times and to enrich them with works inspired from the great revolutionary work being carried out in Romania, has been forcefully asserted once again. The cultural-artistic events organized within the festival are an extension of the concern to optimally implement production tasks and the party's policy of building socialism in our country.

On the basis of the experience accumulated so far in the organization of this impressive national event, every effort should be made so that the third Song to Romania festival contributes to raising the level of all political-educational activities in our country, to the process of shaping the new man--part and parcel of the entire socialist construction.

We must devote the necessary attention to political-educational activities, all the more so because currently, as is known, there are attempts in the world to revive the old, retrograde ideas of racism and fascism, and to force mankind back to the situation prevailing hundreds of years ago. Socialism, our party, must work to demonstrate through deeds that it is not possible to turn the clock back, and that mankind has eliminated slavery for good, whether feudal or capitalist, and that fascism will never prevail again. [applause, chants of "Ceausescu"]

Throughout these tumultuous 35 years, marked by epochal victories in all areas of socio-economic life, we had to overcome many obstacles and difficulties. There have been mistakes, deviations from the principles of socialism, abuses and illegal procedures. However, in a spirit of great responsibility, principle and communist exactingness, our communist party unveiled all the mistakes and deviations committed, and together with the people took resolute steps to preclude the repetition of such misdeeds. The salient feature of the entire period of socialist construction has been the progressive evolution of our society towards progress and well-being, and Romania's resolute ascendence onto ever higher levels of socialist civilization. We must give a clear answer to those who try to denigrate socialism by picking on certain mistakes or errors. To such people we must say loudly and clearly that socialist principles, the ideals of socialism did not and do not have anything in common with various mistakes or abuses, and that socialism is the only society that will permit the assertion of genuine human dignity and personality, of genuine freedom for all peoples, for all men. [applause, cheers]

Now, at the 35th anniversary of our revolution for national and social liberation, we can state with justified pride that everything that we have achieved in the socio-economic development of our country forcefully demonstrates the correctness of our party's Marxist-Leninist revolutionary policy; our party is creatively applying the general principles of scientific socialism, materialist-dialectical and historical concepts and universally valid truths to the specific conditions prevailing in Romania. It shows that everything that we have achieved demonstrates in practice the superiority of socialism, of the high and noble ideals that characterize socialism and communism. [applause]

Life has demonstrated that the highest goal of our party is the freedom, prosperity and happiness of the people, and that its policy is fully in keeping with the vital interests and aspirations of our socialist nation. During this decisive period for Romania's fate, the RCP has always been up to the demands of its historic mission.

It has successfully fulfilled its role as the leading political force in society, rallying all the forces of the country toward a common goal, accelerating material and cultural progress and the achievement of a dignified and prosperous life for all the working people while asserting socialist Romania's free and independent existence. [applause]

The brilliant victories achieved since the 1944 revolution are the result of the enthusiastic and untiring efforts and the heroic and devoted work of the workers class, peasantry, intelligentsia and all working people, regardless of nationality. All those successes demonstrate the wonderful creative force of our people--absolute masters of their destinies. They are an eloquent expression of the superiority of socialism, which channels the forceful manifestation of all the people's energies and creative genius toward prosperity, happiness, independence, cooperation and peace. [applause]

Now, on the 35th anniversary of the glorious events of August 1944, the generation which accomplished the great revolution for social and national liberation of the country, the generation that fought against the fascist dictatorship and the invading armies of Nazi Germany, the generation which ousted the exploiting classes and erected the bright edifice of socialism in Romania, can look back on its life, struggle and work, secure in the knowledge that it has fulfilled its duty to the party, to socialism and to the fatherland. [applause]

Despite the sacrifices that that generation had to make, it can take pride in the chance given it to be a part of those great events, in the fact that its mission was to write the most glorious page of revolutionary accomplishments and changes in the centuries-old golden chronicle of the fatherland. It can be proud of the fact that thanks to its untiring efforts, thanks to its ardent patriotism and enthusiasm, it permitted our beloved fatherland to rise ever higher--free, dignified and prosperous--toward the peaks of socialism and communism, and to occupy an honorable place among the nations of the world. [applause, cheers]

Esteemed comrades, we celebrate the 35th anniversary of the revolution for national and social liberation at a time when our party and people are preparing to present the 12th party congress with new and important achievements, as it will be an event of special significance for the social and political life of the country. As emphasized in the draft directives, in the next 5 years the basic goal will be to continue the implementation of the provisions featured in the program to build the comprehensively developed socialist society and on the country's advance toward communism. Romanian society will enter a new stage of development in which the contemporary scientific-technical revolution will play an important role in all spheres of socialist construction and in which, on the basis of the quantitative results of the previous 5-year plans, we will be able to pass more rapidly to a new quality in our socioeconomic activities; a stage at which the level of material and cultural well-being of the people will be continuously raised, and the independence and sovereignty of our socialist fatherland will be consolidated.

Through its provisions, the 1981-85 5-year plan will secure the harmonious development of the entire society, the rapid development of the national economy, social product and national income, the achievement of a correct balance among the various branches and sectors of activities, the even more rational distribution of production forces throughout the country, the marked development of science, education and culture, improvements in all social relations, further deepening of socialist democracy, and a scientifically-based leadership for the entire society. The draft directives program on scientific research and technological development envisages continuous development of scientific research and an even closer coordination between it and the specific requirements of material production and social life.

It envisages a greater role for science in influencing nature, matter and the environment, and plans to raise it to the level of the state-of-the-art in world science and technology.

As for the draft directives program on research and development in the area of energy, it provides guidelines for the party's energy policy and establishes basic tasks for developing the energy potential of the country and for efficiently managing our energy resources, for rationalizing and continuously reducing energy consumption in all sectors so that in the coming decade Romania may become independent from the viewpoint of energy and fuel.

The rapid, balanced and efficient growth of our national economy will permit us to achieve by 1980 a per capita national income of $ 3,000-3,500. This will secure better living conditions for our people and will permit us to meet the scientifically-determined material and cultural requirements of the masses, thus raising Romania to higher peaks of progress and civilization.

The strict fulfillment of the provisions of this year's plan and of the entire 5-year plan is particularly important for the future implementation of the targets included in the draft directives and in the program directives that will be adopted by the 12th congress. The economic ministries, enterprises, party bodies and organizations, the leadership councils of the working people, all the working people are dutybound to concentrate their forces on fulfilling, even exceeding planned production, on implementing the basic economic indexes, the list of production items and the net production which best reflects the contribution made to the development of social wealth and national income.

Most resolute measures must be taken and every effort must be made to fully implement investment programs, to put into operation new economic projects according to their planned parameters, and to fulfill all tasks in the area of housing construction. Similarly important is to yield satisfactory work in agriculture, with a view to obtaining the largest possible crops this year and in the next year, to increasing the vegetable and livestock production and to bring it to the level established under the plan.

Special attention must be paid to turning quantitative results in our national economy into a new and superior quality, and to increasing economic efficiency in all areas. We must state that, while we have attained or will attain in the next year levels of basic products per capita comparable to those prevailing in countries with a developed economy, the gaps separating us from those countries with respect to quality coefficients are still big. We must do everything possible to bridge those gaps as rapidly as possible.

Persistent efforts must also be made to substantially increase the degree of utilization of raw materials and the quality of our products, to intensively use production facilities and fixed funds, to continuously raise social labor productivity, and to reduce production costs, especially material expenditures, thus insuring rational management with best results of the resources entrusted by society to various units.

Insuring the satisfactory functioning of the new economic mechanism and continuously improving workers' self-management and self-administration in enterprises, as well as increasing the responsibility of the leadership bodies in all socioeconomic units is particularly important for fulfilling all the quantitative and qualitative targets of our economy.

Resolute and consistent measures should be taken to implement the program on increasing local energy resources, primarily coal production, to efficiently capitalize on our resources, to achieve substantial savings of fuel and energy, both in public and private consumption but especially in production, which requires the largest amounts of energy. Saving fuel and energy must become the cause of all the working people, of all the citizens! It must become a general popular action, as that is largely decisive for the very development of our economy in the future, for our fatherland's advance along the road of progress and well-being.

The requirements of our economic progress make it necessary to devote greater attention to developing and improving all foreign trade activities, so as to permit more dynamic exports, to increase the sale of sophisticated products in international markets. Greatest emphasis should be placed on fulfilling the production plan for export, production which should be of the highest quality, so as to enhance the competitiveness of Romanian goods in the international markets.

Similarly, measures must be taken to improve the marketing of Romanian products abroad by compiling thorough studies on international market trends.

The economic organizations, the Ministry of Foreign Trade and the other ministries must endeavor to expand and diversity production-sharing ventures with other countries. All necessary measures must be taken to consistently increase the efficiency of our foreign trade, to achieve an active trade balance, which should also secure a positive balance of payments. Foreign trade activities are part and parcel of the implementation of the program on building the comprehensively developed socialist society. Hence we must make every effort to raise those activities to the level of the tasks established by the party and state.

On the 35th anniversary of the victory of the revolution for national and social liberation, upon drawing a balance sheet of the most glorious and richest period in achievements and revolutionary changes in Romania's history, let us pledge to present the 12th party congress new and important achievements as that congress will open up, through its guidelines and decisions, new horizons of progress for our fatherland and will insure Romania's resolute and unabated advance along the road of socialism and communism. [applause, cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, while successfully implementing the party program for the fatherland's socioeconomic development, the Romanian people also contribute to the victory of the socialist forces, to the cause of friendship and cooperation between all nations and to international peace and progress. The great achievements attained in all fields during the years of socialist construction and the policy of peace and understanding and of active contacts and cooperation with all states has determined that Romania enjoy a well-deserved international prestige and the esteemed and regard of all peoples. It has also determined that Romania has friends all over the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

In full accordance with our fatherland's supreme interests and with the overall cause of progress and peace, Socialist Romania consistently militates to develop friendship and cooperation with all socialist countries; it unflinchingly acts to strengthen their solidarity, unity and cooperation in the belief that it is a primary factor for asserting socialism's prestige in the world, increasing the role of socialist countries and accelerating changes in international life. We will continue to do everything possible to insure that our relations with socialist countries ceaselessly expand, thus serving the interests of the Romanian people, of other socialist peoples, of socialism, communism and peace. [applause, cheers]

Within the framework of our foreign policy, we pay particular attention to strengthening relations with developing and nonalined countries and with the young states that have recently won their independence and have embarked upon the road of independent socio-economic development. As I have also mentioned on other occasions, Romania places its ties with developing countries in the context of the overall struggle against the imperialist and colonialist policy and for each people's right to be masters of its own riches and destiny and to assert itself freely and independently along the road of independent socioeconomic development and in international life. [applause]

Proceeding from the reality of the world's division into countries with different social systems, and being aware of the fact that that reality will last for a long time, we promote broad economic, scientific-technological and cultural relations with the developed capitalist countries and all states, in the spirit of peaceful coexistence and of active participation in the international division of labor and in the world exchange of assets.

As we have done thus far, we will continue to base all Romania's international relations firmly on the principles of full equality of rights, respect for national independence and sovereignty, noninterference in domestic affairs of other countries, mutual advantage, nonuse of force and the threat of force, the only principles capable of insuring cooperation, security and peace in the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, the evolution of events fully confirms the correctness of our party's Marxist analysis of world developments, of the great changes on the international plane and of the basic guidelines of the foreign policy of the Socialist Republic of Romania. The increasingly more powerful assertion of the will and determination of peoples to put a complete end to the imperialist policy of domination, exploitation, force and diktat, to freely develop while becoming full masters of their destiny and national riches and to promote a new policy of equality and respect among nations and comprehensive cooperation in a climate of trust and security is a characteristic feature of the broad social and national revolutionary changes and of profound shifts taking place in the world balance of forces.

At the same time, there is a sharpening of all kinds of contradictions in the world. The imperialist policy of force and diktat continues to be manifest and trends toward a new distribution of zones of influence and domination become more evident. One can say that those contradictions and trends are closely connected with the economic crisis, the monetary crisis and particularly the energy crisis. Last year, if you recall, at the meeting with the party aktiv, I said that we could notice in international life that both military and economic means are being used to attain certain political ends. One can now say that we are witnessing an intensification of threats and you are familiar with certain statements regarding the fact that in case of need, military force may be used in order to secure certain economic interests, particularly energy ones.

Comrades, I stress this point in order to illustrate that there are indeed very complex problems in international life, something which requires that we do everything possible now to insure that such trends should not appear and that nobody should dare to resort to force in any part of the world. [applause, cheers, chants]

The complex world situation first requires the intensification of firm actions by peoples and all progressive forces to reduce tension, to renounce force and military means to solve problems and to continue the trend toward detente and the policy of cooperation and peace.

By united action, the forces of socialism and progress and all peoples can prevent a new world war, can reject certain threats and military adventures, can guarantee the free and independent development of all peoples and can insure peace throughout the world and the independence of all nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

Proceeding from those realities, Romania is intensifying its participation in international life and in constructively resolving the great problems facing mankind. As is only natural, we give priority to security and peace in Europe, the continent from which the two world wars were triggered, where there is the greatest density of weapons and troops and two opposing military blocs. In the 4 years which have elapsed since the signing of the Helsinki documents, a number of steps were taken toward normalizing interstate relations; economic, scientific and cultural cooperation has intensified; the method of meetings and talks between heads of state and government and other politicians has expanded and new understandings and agreements that positively influence the continent's life were signed. However, we must say that little has yet been done, including at the Belgrade meeting, to implement the provisions included in the Helsinki agreements.

There are many unresolved problems in Europe. Therefore, we believe that efforts should be intensified to broadly develop unhampered economic, sceintific-technical, cultural and other cooperation--including in humanitarian issues--among all European states, to eliminate barriers and discriminatory practices that still affect European cooperation. Likewise, action must be taken to adopt concrete measures for the continent's military disengagement, without which security and peace cannot be achieved.

In that respect, Romania attaches particular importance to preparing the 1980 Madrid conference and considers that everything possible should be done to insure that that meeting adopts concrete measures to attain security, detente and peace in Europe. The supreme interests of people demand that relations of full equality, mutual respect and trust among states be established of full equality, mutual respect and trust among states be established in Europe, that each nation is given the guarantee that it is free from any outside interference and aggression and that each nation can fully devote its energy to socioeconomic development. In that respect, a particular importance devolves on strengthening cooperation among Balkan countries, regardless of social system, and on intensifying common efforts to insure bilateral and multilateral cooperation in issues of common interest, so as to turn this region into an area of peace and goodneighborliness without nuclear weapons, as part and parcel of peace and security in Europe.

The Romanian people, like all other peoples, are deeply concerned with the fact that there are still wars in the world and that military clashes, causing much loss of life and material damage still occur in the world, something which can jeopardize the security and peace of all mankind. Taking into account the fact that there are many complex problems in the world and that the prolonged imperialist and colonialist domination has generated many differences and contentious problems, which it left unresolved, we speak out firmly for solving any interstate problems only through negotiations between the interested parties and for completely renouncing the use of military force and the threat of force. That is in accordance with the interests of the respective peoples and all peoples and of international peace and cooperation. [applause]

In that respect, Romania advocates the political settlement of the Middle East conflict through an international peace leading to Isarel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in 1967; attaining the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, including the establishment of their own independent state, and insuring the independence and sovereignty of all states in that area.

It must be clearly understood that, without a solution to the Palestinian people's problem and without a Palestinian state, there can be no peace in the Middle East. [applause]

In our opinion, the United Nations should play a more active role in resolving the Middle East conflict. If the interested countries deem it necessary, then another international conference may be held, with the participation of all interested parties, including the Palestine Liberation Organization and the two co-chairmen of the Geneva conference, the Soviet Union and the United States. It is also necessary that responsible action be taken to put an end to Israel's military actions in Lebanon, as as to insure Lebanon's integrity and independence through national reconciliation, which can insure that country's democratic and independent development. [applause]

Romania actively supports the struggle for independence of the Namibian and Zimbabwe peoples and the struggle of the majority population of South Africa against the racist apartheid policy. We will continue to fully support those peoples in the belief that the peoples of that part of Africa will speedily win full independence and will become masters of their destinies. We wish them full success in their just struggle. [applause, cheers]

In connection with the overall situation in Africa and other continents, and in view of our broad relations with African states, we believe that it is in the interest of all African peoples to do everything to resolve certain problems through negotiations alone and to strengthen their unity in the struggle against the policy of colonialist and imperialist domination and for independent development and socioeconomic progress. Only that path accords with the interests of those peoples and of all states. [applause]

We are particularly concered with the increasingly intensive continuation of the arms race and with the limitless growth of military expenditures, which are a heavy burden for all peoples and an ever greater threat to world security. In that respect, overall disarmament and primarily nuclear disarmament are a primary and urgent goal for all mankind. As is known, Romania has presented a number of concrete proposals, both at the UN special session and on other occasions, designed to give impetus to drastic and efficient measures along those lines. An immediate imperative requirement is to freeze and gradually reduce military expenditure and to use the funds thus saved for each country's progress and for assistance to developing countries. Let us do so in such a way as to insure that the great scientific-technological achievements, as well as those of human civilization and the force of man's creative genius, should not serve war and destruction, but only the well-being and happiness of man and nations, as well as peace and cooperation on our planet.

Romania has assessed the conclusion of SALT II between the USSR and the United States as a positive factor along the line of developing trust and creating conditions for future transition to disarmament measures, primarily nuclear disarmament. It is necessary for all states to participate in attaining disarmament, so that military troops and budgets can be reduced, foreign military bases eliminated, troops withdrawn from foreign territories within national boundaries, military blocs abolished, both nuclear and classical weapons no longer manufactured, and a new world created.in which people would be free from the danger of new wars.

We must never forget that socialism has always manifested itself as a new and humanitarian concept of international relations, as a concept in which wars must be eliminated forever from mankind's life. While struggling for social progress and socialism, we are also struggling to eliminate wars from our planet and for a world of friendship, brotherhood, equality and independence for all nations. [applause, cheers, chants]

The elimination of underdevelopment and of the world's division into rich and poor countries--a result of the long imperialist and colonialist domination--is a key problem of contemporary mankind. We proceed from the fact that the elimination of underdevelopment is of interest to the majority of peoples, including the developed countries, as that phenomenon has a direct negative impact upon the life of all states and maintains instability and crisis, which cannot be partially resolved, but only in the framework of overall socioeconomic life.

There is no doubt that the developing peoples themselves have an important part to play in eliminating underdevelopment; they must mobilize efforts and strengthen cooperation in order to utilize all available material and human resources. However, one cannot underestimate the responsibility incumbent upon the developed countries, upon those who had colonies and had also secured their present development at the expense of poorly developed countries. It is necessary that everybody understand that the positions adopted at the Manila conference do not correspond to realities and to the requirements of the contemporary world, let alone the humanitarianism that should characterize relations among nations.

Therefore, we believe that the developed countries must realize that they have their share of responsibility and must come to the assistance of developing countries. Everybody should realize that it is in the interests of both developing and developed countries that an appropriate understanding be reached on helping the developing states and insuring their faster progress. Socialist countries must also be more active and support the just requirements of developing countries. Actually, everybody should understand that peace and cooperation cannot be attained without eliminating underdevelopment and without new relations of equality in economic development. [applause, cheers]

Romania firmly advocates the participation of all states in resolving those problems and pays great attention to next year's UN session on the new international economic order. We hope that the situation reached at the Manila conference will not be repeated and that appropriate conclusions will be drawn and responsible action will be taken to attain adequate understandings. That is in line with requirements of economic stability and of the appropriate development of all nations. Everybody must understand that mankind cannot allow for a widening of that gap and for the concentration of an ever smaller number of rich countries at one pole and of an ever smaller [as heard] number of poor countries at the other pole. We must eliminate that state of affairs and that is how we understand the new international economic order; each people should be able to develop and lead a dignified life. [applause]

In view of the complex problems facing today's mankind, it is necessary to democratize international relations and to create conditions for fully equal participation in the international life of all states, regardless of size and social system. In that respect, we attach great importance to the more active participation in international life of small and medium-sized countries, developing countries and nonalined states, in the belief that they should have a better say on all international problems. We attach great importance to the United Nations and other international bodies which insure an appropriate framework for the participation of all states in resolving problems on the basis of international law principles of equality and respect among all nations.

Our party firmly acts to strengthen relations with communist and workers parties, in the belief that it is a necessity and an important factor of international life and of resolving the great problems facing mankind.

We proceed from the fact that communist and workers parties today are playing an increasingly more important role at the national and international level and that the strengthening of their solidarity and cooperation will help a lot toward appropriately solving problems facing contemporary mankind. Of course, we base our relations with all communist and workers parties on principles of full equality of rights and respect for each party's right to draft its own independent line in accordance with conditions in which it carries out out its activity. We believe that, on that basis, one can insure a better development of solidarity and cooperation and that it does not run counter to--on the contrary, it assists--the strengthening of international solidarity and cooperation.

We also firmly act to develop relations with socialist and social-democratic parties and with all forces of the workers movement, with the beliefs that it is also important for the democratic development of international life and for an appropriate settlement of problems. We are strengthening cooperation with national liberation movements, with government parties and with revolutionary and progressive organizations everywhere, in the belief that the strengthening of solidarity and cooperation among all those speaking out for peace, detente and national independence is a primary element of mankind's progress and of a better and more just world. [applause, cheers]

Now more than ever it is necessary to strengthen the unity of all anti-imperialist progressive forces; peoples should raise their voices and let them be heard. We are convinced that, through united action, people everywhere can insure a new development of international life as well as detente, national independence, progress and peace. [applause, cheers, chants]

Esteemed comrades, on the 35th anniversary of the revolution for national and social liberation, let us pledge to do everything possible for the flourishing and prosperity of our socialist fatherland and for its victorious progress along the bright road of socialism and communism. [applause, chants, cheers]

Let us pledge to unflinchingly implement the current 5-year plan, to present the 12th party congress new successes and to thus raise Socialist Romania onto higher levels of progress and civilization and to increase the well-being and happiness of all our people. Let us pledge to do everything to insure the unabated implementation of the party program, thus contributing to the ever stronger assertion of Socialist Romania among the world's nations and to strengthening Romania's independence and sovereignty. [applause, cheers, chants]

Let us pledge to untiringly work to strengthen cooperation with socialist countries, with all states, regardless of social system, and with all progressive forces everywhere, for a policy of national independence, for the new order, for disarmament, peace and a better and more just world. [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live our heroic people, builders of socialism and communism in Romania! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live the RCP, the leading political force of all the people along the road of prosperity, socialism, peace and cooperation! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live solidarity and cooperation among all socialist countries and all progressive and anti-imperialist forces in the struggle for social progress, detente and peace! [applause, cheers, chants]

Long live cooperation with all peoples on the principles of full equality of rights! Long live national independence! Long live peace! [applause, cheers, chants]

23 August Parade

AU230858 [Editorial Report AU] Bucharest Domestic Service in Romanian at 0500 GMT on 23 August begins a live relay from Bucharest Aviators' Square of a military and workers' parade marking the 35th anniversary of Romania's liberation. At 0508 GMT the reporter announces that Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Elena Ceausescu and "the other party-state" leaders arrive and take their places in the central stands. Defense Minister Gen Ion Coman is reported to arrive in an open jeep, and is met in front of the central stand by the commander of the parade. Gen Ion Coman greets the troops on parade, each group separately, then joins the central stand. The national anthem is played. Twenty-one artillery salvoes are fired.

The march-past of the military is opened by groups of cadets, followed by infantry men, mountain troops, border guards, Marines, troops of the Ministry of the Interior, motorized infantry, command and armored cars. The reporter announces that a formation of 3 "Romanian-made" fighter planes is flying over the square, adding that this is the first time these aircraft have been on display. These are, he says, followed by a squadron of 18 helicopters of the same make.

The parade is reported to continue with a group of paratroopers and antitank grenade launchers mounted on "Aro" cars, Romanian-made "intervention armored cars, artillery troops, guided antitank missiles, and artillery missile launchers. "Supersonic aircraft" in formations of three are reported flying over the square, then the parade continues with artillery sub-units: antiaircraft and antitank guns, tanks, including Romanian-made ones, antiaircraft, naval and tactical rockets close the military marchpast, which lasts approximately 30 minutes.

The parade continues, according to the announcer, with patriotic guards carrying machineguns, portable mine and grenade-throwers and radiation detectors; first-aid and Red Cross detachments; and youth paramilitary formations. The announcer then reports the entrance of the Pioneers in the square; some offer flowers to Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu. After the Pioneers, the reporter says the first detachments of working people begin their marchpast, opening the workers parade. The live relay then switches back and forth between the Bucharest Aviators' Square Parade, and celebrations in various other towns and enterprises. Athletes, dancers and singers are also reported at the parades. The live relay is interspersed by patriotic poetry and songs, and running comments on the economic achievements of the units to which the various workers that file past belong.

The 23 August parade in Bucharest Aviators' Square closes with a lengthy parade of athletes and of a military and. The live relay ends at 0855 GMT.

Ceausescu Addresses to Workers Delegations

AU202024 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1855 GMT 20 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 20/8/1979--On August 20, President Nicolae Ceausescu and Elena Ceausescu received, successively, the delegations of the National Council of Working People, of the National Council for Agriculture and of the National Council for Science and Technology.

On behalf of those working in industry, agriculture and scientific research, the delegations warmly congratulated the Romanian head of state on the 35th anniversary of the country's liberation and highlighted his activity devoted to the Romanian people's freedom and prosperity, to the general cause of peace, international collaboration and understanding among nations.

In the addresses made on the occasions, President Nicolae Ceausescu thanked for the congratulations and the good wishes extended to him and said that they are an expression of the pledges assumed by those working in industry, agriculture and scientific research to unabatedly work for the implementation of the programme of building the multilaterally developed socialist society in Romania.

Referring to the outstanding role the working class, peasantry and intelligentsia played in the revolutionary act of August 23, President Nicolae Ceausescu said: We can say that it was due to the close alliance between the working class, the peasantry and the intelligentsia and other social categories, to their rallying in a broad antifascist and anti-imperialist front, under the leadership of the Romanian Communist Party, that the insurrection of 35 years ago was victorious and all the subsequent great changes taking place in Romania were possible.

The Romanian head of state also mentioned the achievements scored in the last three and a half decades in industry, agriculture, in science, education and culture, in the continuous raising of the material and spiritual living standard of the people.

Laying stress on the importance of the objectives to be established by the twelfth congress of the party for the economic and social development of the country, President Nicolae Ceausescu wished those working in industry, agriculture and scientific research new successes in fulfilling the tasks incumbent on them in the present five-year plan period.

Moscow Festive Meeting

AU222023 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1740 GMT 22 Aug 79 AU

[Text] Moscow (AGERPRES) 22/8/1979--A meeting of the representatives of the working people in Moscow was arranged in the Soviet capital city on the 35th anniversary of the victorious anti-fascist and anti-imperialist revolution of national and social liberation.

Attending the meeting were V. V. Grishin, member of the Political Bureau of the CC of the CPSU, first secretary of the Moscow Town Committee of the CPSU, other members of the Soviet party and state leadership, Vasile Vilcu, chairman of the Central Auditing Commission of the RCP, member of the State Council, head of the delegation of the Romanian Association for Links with the Soviet Union now visiting the USSR.

In his address V. I. Konotop, first secretary of the Moscow Regional Committee of the CPSU, chairman of the central leadership of the Soviet-Romanian Friendship Association, pointed to the importance of the celebrated event saying that the Soviet working people sincerely rejoice at the successes scored by the Romanian Communist Party. He said that the strengthening of the relations of collaboration between the CPSU and the RCP, the contacts and talks between L. I. Brezhnev and Nicolae Ceausescu were an important factor in the development of the Romanian-Soviet relations.

Romania's ambassador in Moscow, Gheorghe Badrus, stressed in his address the historic significance of the victorious antifascist and anti-imperialist revolution of social and national liberation, presented at length the achievements of the Romanian people, the prospects opened up by the draft documents of the forthcoming Twelfth Congress of the RCP for building the multilaterally developed socialist society and Romania's advance to communism. The speaker pointed to the decisive influence of the meetings and understandings reached by Nicolae Ceausescu and L. I. Brezhnev on the steady expansion of the Romanian-Soviet relations of collaboration.

VRHOVEC PROPOSES TOAST AT 17 AUGUST CYPRUS DINNER

AU222122 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 19 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Report on toast proposed by Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, in reply to toast proposed by Nikos Rolandhis, Cyprus foreign minister, at a dinner given in Vrhovec's honor in Nicosia on 17 August]

[Excerpts] TANJUG, Nicosia, 18 August--In the Hilton Hotel in Nicosia last night, Cyprus Foreign Minister Rolandhis gave a dinner in honor of Josip Vrhovec, federal secretary for foreign affairs, which was also attended by members of the federal secretary's entourage, as well as by several high officials of the Cyprus Ministry of Foreign Affairs. At the conclusion of the dinner, which passed in a very cordial and friendly atmosphere, Rolandhis and Vrhovec exchanged toasts.

Replying to [Rolandhis'] toast, Josip Vrhovec said:

"I express my very deep thanks for the warm words of friendship and sincere wishes which you have addressed to President Tito and the peoples of Yugoslavia. Regrettably, we will stay too short a time in your country to be able to acquaint ourselves with it well." After having expressed full satisfaction with the achieved level of mutual friendship and cooperation, Federal Secretary Vrhovec expressed the conviction "that we will mutually make new efforts to expand friendship and cooperation, something that is in the interest of both countries. That is also of special importance to us because Cyprus is one of the founding countries of the nonalined movement, a country which in the past period made its great contribution to the affirmation and strengthening of the movement." Namely, he added, you have just acquired your independence and immediately you were among the founders of the nonalined movement. Thus you proved that you decided in favor of a real struggle for independence. It is from those days that our even deeper friendship originates, friendship which is traditional, and the personal friendship between President Tito and the late President Makarios, whom we had always highly esteemed as a prominent statesman who consistently worked for the policy of nonalinement.

The relations between our two countries have always been very close and we sincerely believe in the correctness of your struggle for independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity. We have always and in all circumstances been against a solution of problems by force. For, if anyone anywhere takes the law into his own hands, then there will be no law. For that reason we favor the solution of the Cyprus problem on the basis of the UN resolutions and the nonalined movement, and we believe that there is no reason why that should not be the case in Havana. We hope and wish, Vrhovec said at the conclusion of his toast, that we will continue to cooperate closely and successfully on the solution of problems of mutual interest on the basis of the principles of the nonalined movement to which we have belonged from the first days of its existence.

PESIC DISCUSSES NONALINED SUMMIT WITH BOLIVIAN MINISTER

LD221304 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1136 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

["Pool" item]

[Text] La Paz, August 22 (TANJUG)--Yugoslav Deputy Secretary for Foreign Affairs Milorad Pesic, on a tour of Latin America as part of preparations for the sixth non-aligned summit in Havana, today had talks with Bolivian Minister for Foreign Affairs Fernandez.

During the lengthy talks, key questions involved in preparations for the non-aligned summit in Havana were discussed. A closeness in the two countries' views was noted and also their interest in the Havana summit to contribute to a further affirmation and strengthening of the non-aligned movement's unity on the basis of the movement's authentic principles and goals as an independent and non-bloc factor.

Bolivian Foreign Minister Fernandez highly assessed Yugoslavia's role in and contribution to the non-aligned movement, particularly emphasizing the importance of the activity and contribution of President Tito.

On behalf of the Yugoslav Government, Deputy Foreign Secretary Pesic welcomed the Bolivian Government's decision to participate in the non-aligned movement as a full-fledged member and emphasised the importance this will have for the further development of the non-aligned policy in Latin America.

TANJUG DOMESTIC SERVICE REPORTS POOR HARVEST IN POLAND

LD221334 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1101 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Warsaw--This year's harvest in Poland will not yield the expected results and Poland will again be compelled to import considerable quantities of grain. There are no official forecasts regarding this year's crop. All that is known officially is that it will be lower than expected due to a prolonged and severe winter, floods and then drought. Last year Poland imported just under 5.5 million tons of grain, mostly wheat and corn. This year it will have to import considerably larger amounts of grain. Some estimates lead one to suppose as much as 9 million tons. This will constitute a severe burden on the foreign trade balance of the country.

PCE'S SANTIAGO CARRILLO DEPARTS AFTER REST

AU222111 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 21 Aug 79 p 2 AU

[Text] Afrer a brief rest, Santiago Carrillo, general secretary of the Spanish Communist Party, left our country yesterday. At Belgrade airport he was seen off by Milojko Drulovic, executive secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium.

TITO SPEECH ON ECONOMY, NONALINEMENT IN RAB 16 AUGUST

AU221550 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 18 Aug 79 pp 1, 3 AU

[Toast proposed by President Tito at a lunchon given in his honor by Ivan Pljesa, president of the Rab Communal Assembly, on the island of Rab on 16 August]

[Text] TANJUG, Rab, 16 August--replying to a toast proposed by Ivan Pljesa, president of the Rab Communal Assembly, President Tito said:

First of all I want to express warmest thanks to you, on my own behalf and on behalf of comrades who have come with me here, for the warm welcome accorded to us by the inhabitants of your island. I also express my thanks to you leaders, who have accorded us such cordial hospitality.

I knew little about the island of Rab before. I know that there were concentration camps here once. I was pleasantly surprised by what I heard today; above all, by the successes you have achieved to date, particularly when I heard what the per capita income is here. It is above the Yugoslav average. I have also been surprised to learn that you have a developed agricultural production, particularly truck farming, which is extraordinarily important for tourism.

In a word, I wish I could hear everywhere what I have heard here. However, this unfortunately is not yet the case. There are still places which are badly off. You have no losses and it is on rare occasions that I hear this.

On Good Road

Rab is very densely populated, and although it is a small island, it has relatively the largest population among the islands. This means that you have operated well, that you have worked well. I wish you to continue along this road in the future.

I wish that all our islands, from which people used to emigrate en masse, were developing so well. Immediately after the war I visited two islands where the houses were empty; all the people had left. Nowadays, since we have developed tourism, many of those who left are returning home, for they know that Yugoslavia has become a tourist country, that it has a developed infrastructure and that life is now much better than it used to be.

When I was visiting Chile, representatives of our emigrants from Tierra Del Fuego, from the extreme south, came to me. This land has that name, but it is no land of fire because they have hard winters there, real polar cold. These people have lived there for 40 years and more and they have worked under the most difficult conditions. When they heard from us what life was like in our country--and at that time it was not by far what it is like now--they expressed their wish to return to Yugoslavia. Naturally, we understood those people well. Every one of us, whenever he goes to a foreign country, and regardless how beautiful and developed it may be, wants to return to Yugoslavia as soon as possible.

Work For Our People

Many of those people who do not like our system have now become Yugoslav patriots and their homeland is becoming increasingly dear to them. What is more, if our people abroad learned everything, if they knew how one lives in our country, how our provinces are developing, they would hurry to return home. True, we still do not have a sufficient number of jobs to accept all of them. Some 250,000 new jobs are provided annually. This really is our entire natural increase in population. However, we will be increasingly more capable of enabling our people to employ themselves in our country, to earn more and to live better.

I continue to appeal to our people to be disciplined. You see, there are many people in our country who are very immodest: Investment ceilings are being exceeded, expenditures are higher than our production and so forth.

All this creates great difficulties for us. We have a great imbalance in our trade with foreign countries. In the West, where we have purchased most of our technology, we have rather large debts. This is also the result of the fact that the European Economic Community does not want to buy enough of our products.

Therefore, we still have difficulties. However, when one passes through Yugoslavia, one sees how much we have achieved. [paragraph continues]

There is not a place where much has not already been done and where some construction is not taking place. Even in villages they want to build highrises. Much is being built and one constantly lives better. Nowadays no one wants to eat corn bread, they all eat bread made of wheat flour, and if we do not have enough wheat, if the wheat harvest fails, we must import wheat. This is rather difficult for us because it costs us a lot.

Prestige in the World

Yugoslavia now enjoys great prestige in the world, both because our people fought courageously in the war against fascism and made great sacrifices and because of everything we have achieved since the war. What is involved is the policy that Yugoslavia has pursued and pursues, the policy of nonalinement and peaceful coexistence with all countries, regardless of their social systems, the policy of nonalinement which we defined as early as in 1956 on Brioni. And today, from 25 nonalined countries which attended the Belgrade conference in 1961, this number has increased to 88 countries. Now five new countries are coming forth: Therefore, the movement embraces 93 countries, two thirds of mankind. And there are more countries which have declared their intentions and would like to be among the nonalined countries. This means that people throughout the world, regardless of their internal social systems, want to live independently and wish that there will never be another war. These countries expect that the nonalined movement will be that factor which will prevent a new cataclysm occurring. These expectations, of course, are not unfounded.

Thorn in the Side of Many People

We are working on that. As early as in 1961 in Belgrade, we had already defined our principles and goals against war, against any interference in the internal affairs of other countries, for disarmament, for decolonization and so forth. All these are principles and goals which are common to all of us--both to those whose system is similar to ours as well as to those whose social system is vitally different. Socialism has become, if I may say so, a citizen of the world. Wishes to proceed along the road of socialist development are appearing everywhere. Many countries which have liberated themselves from colonialism and have begun to live independently want to build socialism. Naturally, it is not so easy; complex and difficult problems are involved.

Yugoslavia's great reputation in the world is also confirmed by the fact that our experts work in many countries in Africa, Asia and Latin America. Naturally, that is to our benefit, too, and not merely to the benefit of those countries. Our people are greatly appreciated in those countries, both because of their professional knowledge and because they do not interfere in internal affairs. The sixth nonalined summit conference will be held soon. The conference is a thorn in the side of many people.

A struggle is being waged to destroy nonalinement. However, despite those attempts the movement is constantly growing. New countries are constantly coming forth which, because of the adopted criteria, or for some other reasons, cannot be full members of the movement and which have expressed the desire to be at least observers or guests at the forthcoming summit meeting.

For our part, we have done everything possible for the success of the Havana conference. It is not necessary even to mention what the world situation would look like had there not been any nonalined countries.

For instance, you see that in recent years, ever since the nonalined countries achieved majority in the United Nations, no great power can any longer impose its policy.

Therefore, Yugoslavia must also be active abroad. In order for Yugoslavia to enjoy prestige and confidence in countries now, we must work carefully to make our interna? relations as good as possible and to make constant progress in our internal development. Yugoslavia gives an example how a multinational country can be united and strong. That serves to honor us. For that reason we must protect the brotherhood and unity of our peoples. We must resolve various problems which arise among individual republics and provinces through agreement, and we do that. True, sometimes we do it rather slowly, but nonetheless we do it somehow.

Achievements To Be Proud Of

In a word, our citizens, beginning with me, must be proud of what we represent today and of everything that we have achieved so far. Yugoslavia is no longer what it used to be. Yugoslavia is now a developed industrial-agricultural country. As to agriculture, we have in many ways caught up with those who are at the very top in the world. However, much more can and must be done in the development of industry. What industry did old Yugoslavia have? Very little indeed, and what existed was destroyed in the war. We had to rebuild everything from scratch. You well know that after the war we did not have either a navy or a merchant fleet. We had to build everything anew. Now we have a strong navy. We also have a strong, well-armed army. We have the territorial defense, which already numbers over 1 million people. In a word, we have tried to secure such a defense that any one outside who might like to attack us will lose the will to do it.

If we were able to deal with Hitler and with the Italian, Hungarian and Bulgarian occupiers without any armaments of our own--we armed ourselves with their weapons--we shall cope much more easily with any possible new aggressor. It is very well known in the world what sort of soldiers the Yugoslavs are and what a people they are. It is known they are a warlike people, regardless of their peace-loving nature. We have never attacked anybody and we shall not attack anybody, but we are prepared to defend ourselves, and if anything happens we shall succeed in defending ourselves. We must create such conditions that anybody who may have any ambitions of conquest will think twice before he decides on anything.

Aid to Underdeveloped Ones

It is known that Nehru, Nasir and I were the initiators of the policy of nonalinement. I have talked about what that policy now means for our country and the whole world. The policy is also an important factor of our security. It has insured us great prestige.

It is known in the world that Yugoslavia is a peaceful country. It is known that we help countries in Africa and Asia which have been recently liberated and which are underdeveloped and poor. We must give aid. We help all as much as we can, not only politically and morally, but also financially, in armaments and in food. That also contributes to the great prestige of Yugoslavia in the world.

Therefore I constantly stress the need for unity. Our unity, the unity of the peoples and nationalities in our multinational community, is a very important factor. I wish once again to stress the question of discipline. We must be careful that in the construction of our projects, we keep within the limits of our possibilities. Everybody wants to have more of everything. You know that recently we reached a situation in which 29,000 various new projects were under construction. Just think what all that construction means. Now we have restricted it. We cannot allow it. Only as much will be built as the resources allow, and no more. Investments must be covered. In a word, we need more discipline and more responsibility, and everything will be well in our country.

Dear comrades, I wish you even greater successes in the development of your island. I wish that you may promote tourism even more and that your income may be at an even higher level.

CROATIAN 6-MONTH ECONOMIC FIGURES SHOW BUSINESS LOSSES

LD221028 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 0915 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Zagreb--The half-yearly balance sheet of the operations of the economy in Croatia this year gives grounds for satisfaction, but for concern too. The gross income of the Croatian economy was up 28.5 percent, its income up 29.1 percent and its net income up 28.3 percent in the first 6 months of last year. Personal income was up 23.8 percent and the number of employed people up 4 percent. The average personal income in the Croatian economy at the end of the half-yearly period was 5,640 dinars a month, which is an increase of 17.8 percent over last year's 4,567 dinars. What gives rise for concern is the 41 percent rise in losses incurred in the business operations of the economy in comparison with the first half year in 1978, and the fact that losses have been shown by work organizations which earlier did not operate at a loss. Losses amounting to 4.92 billion dinars have been shown by 742 basic organizations of associated labor employing 122,000 workers. Losses have been incurred by work organizations in ferrous metallurgy, oil and oil derivatives processing industry, aluminium industry, in the electric power industry, by sugar refineries, in the timber and textile industry, and elsewhere too.

VOJVODINA ECONOMIC CHAMBER DISCUSSES FINANCIAL RESULTS

LD222058 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1430 GMT 22 Aug 79 LD

[Summary] Novi Sad--The Presidium of the Economic Chamber of Vojvodina met today to discuss a report on the Vojvodina economy's financial results in the first half of 1979 and noted that though the economy's performance could be considered to have been positive, as reflected in a dynamic growth of industrial production, an improved balance between imports and exports and a considerable increase in gross and net incomes, there are also phenomena which are giving rise to anxiety. This primarily applies to financial losses, which amounted to 816 million dinars, or 43 percent more than in the same period last year. In agriculture, 113 collectives operated at a loss and in industry 88 collectives operated at a loss. Despite this, agriculture as a whole operated with lower losses--by about 25 percent--than in the same period last year.

The slowest growth of production was recorded in the food industry. In this connection, it was noted at the session that the constant lagging behind in the production of food was alarming and that measures should be taken to boost it.